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GRO. C. GOODWIN,

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hing Depot.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

is that of a feeder of all around him. First, Lands that are flowed during a large part of he must feed himself and family-then, he the year, exhibit usually but little if any must feed his cattle, his horses, his sheep, his vegetative power. In times of protracted swine, his poultry. Then, he is expected to raise enough to feed a greater or less number raise enough to feed a greater or less number of those who pursue other callings, such as the mechanic, the sailor, the professional man, &c., &c. Then, he must feed the fowls of the air, who, in spite of his care and anxiety, put in for a share of his labors—and thouput in for a share of his labors,—and thou-and, when properly managed, often become sands of insects and creeping things crowd highly and permanently productive. Most of upon him, and partake of what they can find those extensive swamps and bogs which suited to their tastes. All this he does by the crops that he raises, but, in order to meet this be reclaimed simply by deepening the natural heavy demand upon him, in order to furnish passages of the water; -a single ditch, in a crop adequate to these demands, he must many instances, is all that would be necessary first feed the crops too. Ah! do the crops eat to draw off all the water that it would be anything? Yes, and the more suitable and abundant the food, the fatter will the crop be. uable lands in the country have been re-That field of grass, that field of wheat, and deemed in this way, and at a very slight exthat of corn, and that of potatoes, are constantly eating wherewithal to sustain, nourish methods commonly recognized by the skillful and increase their products. They need it as agriculturists. First, by inundation; second. much as your horse or your ox. The better by irrigation, and, third, by causing the wathe supply, the better will be the return they localities," remarks Von Thaer, in his "Prinwill make to you, and of course the greater the reward for your care, toil and expense.

We mentioned to you, not long since, the remark of Dr. Beccaria more than a hundred years ago, that "we are composed of the same the end in view." In most parts of this substances which serve as our nourishment." This same doctrine holds good in regard to a means of agrestic enrichment, and its prinplants. Dr. Lee, Principal of the Agricultu- ciples are but imperfectly understood. ral school near Rochester, New York State. has gone into an investigation of this matter. He first analyzes the plant, or produce, and finds out what it is made of. He then knows what materials must be supplied to it for food, in order to obtain a good crop. We will abridge some of his remarks in regard to the application of ashes, to wheat, for instance.

He found, by chemical analysis of wheat, that 100 lbs. of its ashes (wheat burned to ashes) contained 47 lbs. of phosphoric acid. of plants of the artificial grasses, which He found also that 100 lbs. of oak ashes con-should find footing in the soil. This gives tained but 2 pounds of phosphoric acid. Now an opportunity for the native grasses, and how many pounds of dry oak ashes, must be noxious weeds to come in, which is always a applied to an acre, to give a crop of wheat, serious disadvantage to the former, and a both straw and grain, equal to 30 bushels, and heavy injury to the crop, as hay. In this

In order to solve this problem we must remark that 30 bushels of wheat, at 60 lbs. per seed, he will draw his crop to a finer texture, bushel, will weigh 1800 lbs. One hundred and run no risk of having a part, and that, not pounds of wheat, when burned, will yield 24 unfrequently, a large one, unoccupied, or lbs. of ashes. Of course 1800 lbs. of wheat, crowded with weeds. It has been remarked will contain 401 lbs of ashes, and this 401 lbs. that it would be as reasonable for a farmer to will contain a trifle over 19 lbs. of phosphoric permit one half of the milk to remain in his acid. To one pound of wheat there is usually 21 lbs. of straw. (The relative proportion been properly prepared for the reception of of wheat to straw, varies exceedingly, as ev- grass seed, to remain unoccupied or covered ery one knows—nor is the quantity of ashes left from wheat straw, when burned, always the same. It varies from 3 to 16 per cent of

bushels of wheat, have about 4500 lbs. of straw tivate an acre of grass land which produces containing \$15 lbs. of incombustible matter, two tons of hay, than to cultivate one from which, if burned, will be left in the form of which but half a ton is obtained. We fear ashes. It has been found by experiment, that however, that on this important subject, so 100 lbs. of ashes from wheat straw, contain inflex bly and pertinaciously have the minds S and 1-10th pounds of phosphoric acid .- of the farming community, generally, be-This 4500 lbs. of straw will contain, therefore, come fixed by the cloggs and hampers of old 9.76 lbs. of phosphoric acid, which, added to prejudices and long established usages, that the 19 lbs. in the wheat, will make 28.76 lbs. we shall realize the truth of the ancient Well, now if you want to supply this phos- adage: phoric acid by oak ashes, containing 2 lbs. in every 100 lbs., you will need 1400 lbs. A bushel of such ashes will weigh nearly 70 lbs., so that you will want 20 bushels of ashes .-This is a large quantity to the acre, supposing to increase the amount annually produced, is you wished to obtain the 30 bushels from the certainly deserving of serious regard, by single acre. He suggests a more economical every one who owns or occupies a farm. w mode as follows. Spread the bushels of ashes which will give you about 14 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and then boil 100 pounds of bones to a powder in strong lye, and spread with them, or mix the powder with the ashes, be-

He suggests that caustic ashes should be mixed with earth, before being spread, to toes or other roots; it produces next spring a

ly all of the pure, earthy elements of all have good seed, and not to sow it too deep.

if the soil does not contain lime, ten bushels valuable acquisition to British husbandry."

might be added to advantage. It may be The clovers are a very numerous family. spread on an acre without any injury, unless it may be a waste of the materials. We think some experiment will be needed, in order to learn how much will be enough, for you may throw down too much food to your plants, as well as to your dog; because if more be dissolved than the plants can take up, it must run to waste. Dr. Lee's motto is, in feeding plants, to "give them just what they need, and that little and often," just as

you may thereby feed the world. In order to do this, successfully, you ought to know what they are made of, so that you may supply them with food, containing the materials they require, to form a full and perfect crop of the kind in question.

"Let this be held the farmer's creed—for stock, seek out the choicest breed; In peace and plenty let them feed: Your land sow with the best of seed; Let it not dong see dressing need; Inches, plough, reap, with care and spand you will seen be rich indeed." they are made of, so that you may supply them with food, containing the materials they require, to form a full and perfect crop of the

It is not expected that you can all be chemists, or, if you were, that you could all deote your time to analysis of plants, and soils, and manures. You must, therefore, pay at-We shall, in future numbers, give the analysis of other crops, as made by some of our

meral Intelligence, Ser. Sec.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

WATER is an indispensable agent in the The farmer feeds the world. His business of it is no less fatal than its entire absence. ciples of Agriculture," "matters may be so arranged as to admit of each of these modes of proceeding being alternately adopted, according as they seem best adapted to attain country, irrigation is but seldom employed as

SOWING GRASS SEED.

portant work of laying lands to grass, is the witholding sufficient seed. The necessity of sowing grass seed evenly, and sufficiently thick to ensure the occupation of the entire surface of the soil, is one that cannot but be

In most fields there are not half the numsupply it with all the phosphoric matter need-business, the only true policy for the farmer to adopt, is, to sow "too much" rather than dry straw. The average being not far from Every farmer should endeavor to increase 7 per cent.)
We shall, therefore, in order to produce 30 iveness of his soil. It costs no more to cul-

If merely read, 'tis dearly bought; Fix but the price, at cent per cent,

Hay is an important staple, and any mean

CRIMSON CLOVER-(Trifolium Incarna fore spreading, and you will have the amount servations touching the tardiness of its introduction, (in England,) he goes on to say:

prevent injury to tender plants.

The following compound he recommends as being a valuable dressing, containing near-clover. Care, however, must be taken to crops; viz:—

Ten bushels of ashes, five of gypsum, and the first of which should be cut as soon as it three of common salt. This is applicable to comes into flower, and the second will pro-almost every soil. It might be improved by duce a considerable quantity of seed. From adding one or two hundred pounds of bones, its early growth in spring, when other articles boiled to a powder, in a strong lye. Some for feeding stock with advantage are so diffisoils require more and some less of it; and cult to be obtained, it is likely to become

they need, and that little and often," just as the dews and showers come, which are more productive than a deluge would be to them.

Farmers! the time is at hand when you must begin to feed your crops, in order that you may thereby feed the world. In order to do this, successfully we would. In order to the successfully we would. It contains, in fact, "multum in the land. It contains, in fact, "multum in the land."

[For the Maine Parmer.] APPLICATION OF GREEN MANURE.

MR. HOLMES: -It is a point with me, when send a communication, to send a subscriber following:along with it, as a fee to the printer; hence,

gard to the application of green manure. Some good friend kindly borrowed, with- which is likely to engender rust." "w." out leave, that number of my paper which

in, but the too frequent mode of applying it to the surface of plowed land, and then harrowing some of it in, and some out, thus leaving a considerable part bleaching in the

The chief object I had in view, in rotting, ed, was to save all its virtues, make more of it, and thus enlarge the farmer's resources. stalks, straw, &c., which is thrown out with of encouragement, and a market. wealth to the farmer.

not a sufficient supply to fill out the large umber of ears that are formed by overeeding, in the spring." the spring by an application in the hill, its fall after was sold. The colt appeared to be

at first, but when it needs food most, it has

[For the Maine Farmer.] CORN.

introduced into the agriculture of any country, whose climate will suit it." It may be contended, by some, that the growing of Inmost horses. A considerable number of our country is unprofitable. This may prove but not so many as to destroy her health. to be an error. By skillful management, The head was then split lengthwise, and good crops of corn may be raised in every section of our State of Maine. Particular tween the eyes, was evidently diseased in a care should be had in selecting the right kind very considerable degree and from that down of soil—the right location—the right kinds of the nose. Now, did the colt inherit the disseed, and an abundance of the right kinds of ease from the mare?

SOWING WHEAT. MR. EDITOR: In your last paper I find the

"WHEAT. Wheat is said to be far less liato obtain one, I have delayed, somewhat, to ble to injury by the grain worm when sowed notice two articles in your paper from "Young late; but, to offset this advantage, is more ex-Farmer" and "Plow Jogger," who appear to take some exceptions to what I said in reinated by farmers, "dog day weather,"

Now, what I want to ask is, what is a far ontains "Young Farmer's" article, and has, mer to learn from that? What do you call probably, forgotten to return it: I cannot, early sowing, and late sowing? I know but therefore, refer to his remarks in particular, one time to sow-the right time. What time I wish all would take the Maine Farmer who is the right time? I should like to have "W" ove to read it, or else return borrowed ones, answer. I want the time fixed for a particuthat I should not so frequently find a few lar latitude, say Kennebec, or Penobscot, and pages torn from a choice volume. I will, then the farmers in those localities will know lowever, offer a few remarks, and then yield what they are about. Early and late sowing are terms so indefinite as to afford no instructhe palm to your more able correspondents.

I did not intend to advance the idea that nost of the virtues of green manure were tain time, to sow wheat, and I have never not transmitted to the soil, when well turned been troubled with the grain worm, or the

Well, Doctor, what do you think of Main farmers raising their own flour, corn and sun and rain, is a bad principle and a worse meat, now, at present prices! Had we better continue to buy it? I thought that the great West, bounded by all down east, was to supor decomposing manure, in the way suggest-ed, was to save all its virtues, make more of But only think what prices are, and then think of the poor. Flour \$8, corn, \$1,12 1-2 "Plow Jogger" says he "has no doubt but to \$1,25, pork, \$20 per barrel, and a York that the wash improves the manure, but if shilling per pound, at retail. Round hogs in "Rolly's" friend had piled up the straw, loam, Bangor, 8 3-4 for the best; beef on the boof, &c., and then turned that wash upon it, and from 4 to 6 dollars per cwt.; in New York hauled his green manure out and put it on his crops, I think he would have done better." Here I would remark, that, by this 50 to 55 cts., in Bangor. Don't you think the process, none of the virtues of the green ma- farmers in Maine ought to have a little more ure are lost to itself, that is, no more than encouragement? How would it do for about would be lost by hauling it to the fields green, one half of the farmers to go and work on the while the admixture is greatly improved by projected railroads, and the other half put taking up or retaining the gases emited by what little capital they have got into the stock? fermentation; in fact I have seen a whole There would be a market then for the surheap of alternate layers of barn manure, loam, plus production, and farmers would feel enweeds, &c., charged with ammonia, and so well assimilated that it would cut as smooth of the subject, upon farmers, because there as a Dutch cheese. And I cannot, as yet, be- are a great many farmers, and farmers' wives lieve that decomposed manure, as it more and sons and daughters, who think the busieadily enters into the composition of the soil, ness is so crowded that there is no chance for is not more beneficial to the soil, the crops, and all concerned. And, further, the corn-but fret, and whine, and grumble for the want

A GLENBURN FARMER the manure, by going to the field in nearly a perfect state, generally produces but little Note. The farmer can find no fault with ticles go dripping to the soil with the pre- continue, they will continue higher for a year cious fluid, which gives life to vegetation and or two, than they have been for years past .-In regard to half of our farmers going to "Plow Jogger's" two reasons for using work on railroads, we say, not yet. There green manure are, first, "it certainly wastes ought always to be a fair ratio between pro-some" by this process of decomposing, and, second, "that waste improves his crops." excess on either side, mercy and humanity Our theory is, first improve the soil and let would say, let it be on the side of the produ that improve the crops; but we think the cers. Better be too many producers than too manure, if properly managed, will waste as many consumers; for abundance is better than little as when carefully covered in the soil; scarcity. Nevertheless we should like for and, secondly, that waste or loss to the ma- our farmers to have an opportunity to work nure, greatly improves the admixture. He on railroads at fair wages, sufficient to pay says "my practice is to put what manure my cattle make during the summer under my corn, and then harrow in a plentiful supply of green manure to feed the corn when it works, so low that farmers will find it better nost needs food. Now "Rolly" will see that business to raise potatoes for them, than to this plan is better than to have all the ma- leave their farms and work, under contractors nure old, which gives the corn a great start on railroads. [Ed.

SINGULAR DISEASE IN A COLT. MR. HOLMES: As the Farmer is the vehicle through which farmers can communicate to This may be good philosophy, but our each other, such things as relate to their agdeas are, to let the corn depend upon an en- ricultural pursuits, I have thought the fol ched soil for food, instead of manure ap- lowing might be of some advantage. In 1842, lied directly to the roots. He will perceive in the spring of the year, I purchased of a hat by using decomposed manure, properly Mr. Follansbee, a mare seven years old, that epared, with a large admixture, (perhaps was said had been afflicted with fits. She was ny process is not the best,) the farmer has a clear of the fits while at grass, but in the fall, untiful supply of manure, and if it is well when put to dry feed, they returned. She was mixed in the soil, and the corn has a start in kept on the farm until she had a colt, and the extending roots will continue to find a suffi- a very good one until the winter after it was cient supply of nourishment until harvest. a year old. During that winter it appeared

With due respect for our friend's experi- to be diseased; there was a swelling under the nce and success, we will seek with him for belly. She was roweled and went out to he best way of managing manure and im- grass. Though rather thin of flesh during proving the soil. Rolly. the summer she did tolerably well, but when she came to dry feed, she failed in eating and in flesh. At one time it was supposed to be owing to her teeth, and those were extracted that had not been shed. It was observed that Ma. Holmes:—By reference to statistical there was an unusual thickness about the facts, we are informed that the amount of nose. Some swelling again appeared under corn, produced in our country in a single year, the belly, and she was again roweled. Worms will give upwards of twenty bushels to each inhabitant. Now, what will be said of a used for them. Yesterday she went some country capable of producing such a vast ways from the barn, and laid down in the mount of human subsistence? But, in truth, snow. She had become very poor and could agriculture, with us, is yet in its infancy. What will be said of our national resources when the science and the practice of farm-day she was not dead. The neck veins were ing shall be carried to a high extent?

A distinguished writer says that "Indian ned; and in as careful a manner as I was cacorn is the most important plant that can be pable, searched the inwards, of all kinds, and lian corn in the extreme northerly parts of small worms were discovered in the paunch,

seed, and an abundance of the right kinds of manure. Let it be said that, in any part of the State of Maine, one handred bushles of shelled corn, of a superior quality, can be raised upon a single acre of land, and what next? Who, among our farmers, will mourn or repine? Should not the heart rather awell with gratitude to the glorious Giver? And, in view of the vast amount of prosperity which is placed within our reach, may we mote express a hope that our agriculturists may be more fully aroused to action, and that we may witness the rapid advancement of real agricultural improvement.

Rumford, March, 1847.

E. W.

Brunswick, March, 1847.

E. Hoole.

Brunswick, March, 1847.

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Brunswick, March, 1847.

Bruns

FLOWING MEADOWS.

meadows must be given up to the native wild the apple, or potato, or whatever the obstrucwater grasses. On such parts as are too dry tion may be. It is made very smooth, and for the water grasses, no grass of any value the corners on the large end are rounded.

will grow. Flowing all winter will improve A very intelligent farmer, of this town, alsuch meadows as cannot be drained so as to ways uses a tarred rope for the business, and produce the cultivated grasses, but the water he finds it to answer a good purpose. He is down upon the face of the meadow. After cattle, and he never, he says, fails in doing it. the hay is secured, freshet flowing, where I have known several instances of persons of June, is beneficial to all meadows.

agricultural. In such parts, from mere habit, ter which it is impossible to use rational arge bodies of valuable meadow continue to means to good advantage. be flowed all winter, which would be far nore profitable to the public, if made to produce the cultivated grasses. In such parts of the State, if the saw mills that flow such tracts, were to be run only in the Spring, they would easily cut out the remaining lumber as fast as would benefit the region around them. Such an important change would much more easily be brought about, were it not that many dams flow the lands of other men.-Many are of opinion that the injury to cultiated grass arises wholly from the winter lowing. If any have experience, where neadows are flowed by dams, only in the Spring, they would confer a public benefit by aking their experience known through the Maine Farmer, especially as to fowl meadow

Note. There is much to be learned in regard to the management of our "bog meadows." They are of two kinds. One kind is flowed nearly seven months in the year, by dams. The other kind is only flowed during the spring freshets. We do not yet know what species of grass will flourish best in either of the above cases; nor what the qualities or ingredients of grasses, usually found in such situations, are. No analysis, we believe, have ever been made of them.

J. A.

BOMMER'S METHOD OF MAKING MANURE. To J. E. ROLFE, Esq.—Sir: In your com-Farmer, you suggest the "importance of farmpreparing the same."

of their labors, in the closet, and laboratory.

Other stimulating application.

Mr. Bommer, has given us the result of his

The other species of fig should be treated labors and experiments, in the barn-yard, and in the same way-but before proceeding to in the field. It is true, his method is found- extirpate the tumor, the horse should be kept ed on correct chemical principles, being the on a strict diet, for some days, and a rowel result of practical experiments, and explained in a way so simple, that they can be underto draw away, as much as possible, the irritastood and put in practice by any farmer. By tion from the diseased part. The fig is often this method we can ascertain the nature of a consequence of other diseases of the feet plants and analyze our grounds by simple and legs, which have been suffered to run on means without the the aid of chemistry, with without proper treatment. It is frequently sufficient exactness to serve our purpose, and incurable, when it is of long standing, seemconsequently, can compose our manures, and ing to serve as an outlet for all the bad huvary them according to the nature of the plant, mors of the body.

Founder. and soil. And by means of a manure, graduated and appropriated to the nature of the vegetable planted, we can force all kinds of viscera of the belly, which, without any othplants with a vigor heretofore unknown. It was said by a celebrated chemist that "the scarcity of manures, and their unskillful employment, are the principal causes of the ster-ployment, are the principal causes of the ster-ployment causes of the belly, which, without any out-plants with a vigor heretofore unknown. It wiscera of the belly, which, without any out-plants with a vigor heretofore unknown. It wiscera of the belly, which, without any out-plants with a vigor heretofore unknown. oloyment, are the principal causes of the list discharges are black and the lity of a country. In vain are united efforts necessary to give him repeated injections to discover new modes of culture, to reform make him drink large quantities of warm wathose already known, and improve agricultural implements; if we neglect the first sources of hay—and awaken his appetite by all possible fecundity, the crops will always be indifferfecundity, the crops will always be indiffer-ent and uncertain." Is not this scarcity of tigued. A founder is sometimes caused by manures, and their unskillful employment, the principal cause of our slow progress and ty to bleed, especially if it is accompanied by on cattle and mineral substances, to manure feet and legs, principally upon the verticular our exhausted grounds, which never can be obtained, in sufficient quantities, to supply the wants of our farms. There is not, probably, a farm in our state, that does not contain the tween the acute and the chronic forms of the material, if judiciously applied, to advance it to a high state of cultivation. If farmers would give their attention to this subject, and avail themselves of the helps and improve- watery or spongy matter, between the hoof tle skill in the manufacture and applica-tion of their manures, and being blessed with showers and sunshine, we should bear no by this form of the disease, has his legs stiff cease to agitate our community. You have expressed a desire that "Mr. Bommer's mode of managing the manure heap, should be spread abroad." This surely would be a very much upon one foot, when the other has some 

about an inch in diameter; but the most of has come into practice. It is doubtful, howthe length is small enough to bend easy to the ever, whether this is advisable in all cases of To flow meadows all winter, will kill out shape of the throat. A hollow is made in founder.] every kind of uncultivated grasses. Such the large end, so it shall take, and not slip by,

must be kept up so that the ice shall not come often called by his neighbors to unchoke their there is no dam, at any time before the first pounding up the obstruction by striking, on and five years, is the best time—at an earlier the outside, with a maller. But I never Over a large portion of Maine the lumber- knew an animal so used to live. It pounds ing business has become secondary to the up the throat more than the obstruction, af-

> PLOW JOGGER. Augusta, Feb., 1847.

[For the Maine Farmer.]

HAY CAPS-QUERIES. Mr. Editor:-In the third No. of the present volume of the Farmer, is a communication from J. L., of Sangerville, in relation to hay caps, which particularly arrested my notice.

In that communication, if I understand it aright, J. L. estimates the cost of his caps at the bare cost of the cloth. Is this correct? Is not some preparation, to render the cloth water proof, necessary? I have thought much upon this subject, but supposed it would be necessary to saturate the cloth with oil, or paint it, which would materially enhance the price. If cloth, without any preparation, is ufficient, I would like to know it. L. please inform the readers of the Farmer, and thereby oblige one, if no more, of its subscribers. J. F. THOMBS. Elliotsville, March, 1847.

[Original Translation-Continued.]

MANUAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE. PRANKLATED, FOR THE MAINE PARMER, VROM THE FRENCH L'Encyclopedia des Sciences et des Arts-WITH NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

Fig. A soft and insensible excrescence, upon the foot-it is divided, at the bottom, into several filaments-it appears, most commonly, upon those horses which stand upon filthy and ers studying the intimate nature of the differnt kinds of plants, and ascertain what kinds those which have been raised in marshy disof food are required, and the best mode of tricts, and especially those which have large and flat hoofs. There are two sorts of this In connection with the above, permit me to disease—the simple, which attacks merely the benefit; while if decomposed by fermenta-tion and leaching before application, the par-is, that, altho' the present high rates may not they are capable of producing. The idea of The only sure method of curing, even the graduating manures, according to the nature simple fig, is to extirpate it, cutting deep of the plants, and soil, has scarcely been enough to remove all the roots. The wound thought of by farmers; but now, no one need is dressed with rags wet in spirit, and at the emain destitute of this knowledge. Many end of a few days, if it is not inclined to heal, celebrated chemists have given us the result it should be dressed with turpentine, or some

the principal cause of our slow progress and ry to bleed, especially if it is accompanied by success in agriculture. We have depended fever. A founder sometimes falls upon the nents, within their reach, and put forth a lit- and the fleshy part of the foot. The chronic nore of short crops; and the mania for emi- he walks with difficulty-is unwilling to gration to the far west (in pursuit of a more move-and places his feet so as to rest upon genial climate and productive soil) would his heels. The affected hoofs are very hot,

desirable object, and one in which every far-mer is deeply interested, and for its accom-plishment we depend on the intelligent and that Mr. Bommer's system is becoming a lavorite with the farmer, and we anticipate, its benefits will be felt and appreciated, through the length and breadth of our State.

E. Hoole.

Brunswick, March, 1847.

Brunswick, March, 1847.

This operation consists in removing the testicles of the male and the ovaries of the

female, for the purpose of rendering them incapable of the process of reproduction, and making them more tractable and docile, and sometimes for the cure of certain diseases of those organs. This operation should not be performed on the horse till he has attained his full growth. Between the age of three period it is a great injury to him, both as regards his strength and beauty-if it is deferred to a later period, the operation is much more liable to cause him some injury. The operation is performed in a great variety of ways, of which the following is one of the best. Take a small piece of wood, split it in two equal parts, cut a groove around each end to receive the string which is to hold the pieces together-scoop out a little hollow in the inside of each, to hold the mercurial ointment. The horse being prepared by a strict diet, for some days, and bled if he is of an irritable habit, he is laid upon his right side upon a good bed of straw; his right hind leg should be brought forward and fastened to his neck-then seize the lower testicle, cut the envelopes so as to bring it through them, then place the cord and bind it firmly between the pieces of wood, so as to stop the circulation perfectly; then cut the cord far enough from the wood so that it may not be liable to slip off, and rub a little turpentine upon the cut end of the cord. Remove the other one in the same way. The pieces of wood may be taken off in twenty-four or thirty-six hours. During the process of treating, the horse should take gentle exercise every day.

The accidents which may follow this operation, are, first, bleeding, which may be caused by the wooden compresses not being well adjusted at first, or by their getting loosened, or by their being removed too soon by the surgeon-in this case the artery must be tied, if it is possible; or the cautery with the hot iron must be applied. Sometimes the intestines descend, forming a hernia; in this case the horse must be laid on his back, the bowel pushed back, and then he must stand for some days with his hind feet much higher than his fore feet. This will commonly prevent a return. When inflammation of the bowels or parts adjacent, appears, we must bleed vigorously, blister the sore and get the discharge re-established as soon as possible, and confine the horse to a rigid diet. Swelling of the the parts become gangrenous, they must be scarified-fomentations should be applied, and if these do not succeed, make use of the actual cautery. If the neighboring glands inflame, apply some stimulating liniment, and f they come to suppuration, treat them like any other abscess. The operation upon mares must be performed when they are only a few days old-at a later period it is unsafe [TO BE CONTINUED.]

AMERICAN CHEESE AND BUTTER IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Colman, in the latest number of his European Agriculture," introduces in a note, the following valuable remarks relating to the estimation in which American butter and cheese is held in England:

"In conversation with one of the largest wholesale cheesemongers and provision dealers in the country, he suggested that there were two great faults of the American cheese which somewhat prejudiced its sale in the English markets. He is a person in whose character and experience entire confidence

may be placed.

He was pleased to say that he had had heeses from the United States as good as any e had ever seen, and that the general character of the article was greatly improved since

the first importations.

But the first fault was the softness of the ind. It often cracked, and the cheese be came spoiled from that circumstance. This e considered as awing to the cheese being too rich; if so, it is a fault which may be remedied. I think proper, however, to add the directions of a most experienced and successful dairy farmer in respect to this matter. He says that the rind may be made of any desired hardness if the cheese be taken from the press, and allowed to remain in brine, so strong tha it will take up no more salt, for four or five hours. There must be great care, however, not to keep it too long in the brine.

The second fault is the aeridness, or pecu liarly smart bitter taste often found in Am can cheeses. He thought this might be due, in part, to some improper preparation or use of the rennet, and, in part, to some kind of feed which the cows found in the pastures.— Both these matters are well worthy of investigation, and that alone can determine. He was of opinion, likewise, that American

cheese would sell better if it were colored like the English cheese. The market for it was fast becoming most extensive.

In respect to American butter he considered

that which usually came here as a most inferior article. (Much of it, I believe, is used in the manufacturing districts, solely for greasing machinery.) Salt butter, or butter strong-ly salted, is not saleable in the English market; and especially the salt must not appear. I cannot doubt, however, that presently some of our best June or September butter, put up in lumps, would find a good market here,in truth, we have any to export. The very best fresh butter in London market, however, does not bring so high a price as I have often paid for the best article from the county of Worcester, in Boston market."

TOOTH ACHE. Take a tea-spoonful of black pepper and mix it with the same quantity of salt; then place the same mixture upor a shovel, hold it over the fire until it smokes; then inhale some of the smoke through the nose, and the ache ceases instantly.

The above recipt will in all cases give im-

We have received from our friend Treat of Buffalo, N. Y., a large pamphlet, containing a sketch of the commerce of the Lakes, by James L. Barton. It is made up principally of statistics shewing the amount of business done on the Eric Canal through Buffalo in 1845-6. A perusal of this book gives one a view of the immense amount of business done in this section of the Union. and shews him of what inestimable value this artificial channel of internal navigation is, not only to New York, but to the world; for this is the artery through which passes a constant stream of products, which, when delivered at more central points, diverge and are scattered abroad over the whole land. They were noble and far-seeing men who projected and carried through this grand undertaking.

Such has been the increase of busines upon the canal for a year or two past, that it has become necessary to enlarge it, and this pamphlet is published to demonstrate the necessity of the early completion of that adtional improvement.

In the language of the author we are led to exclaim, "The West!-a name given only a few years since to a remote, boundless, and unsettled wilderness, inhabited only by roving bands of Indians and savage animals-visited only by the Indian trader, or some romantic spirit, pleased with the novelty of an adventure into unknown regions-a country which seemed to require the passing of centuries before civilization could occupy it-has suddenly, as if by magic, with the powerful aid of steam, and the indomitable enterprise, industry and perseverance of a free people, with the blessings of free institutions, securing to all the fruits of their own labor, been reclaimed from the wilderness. All physical difficulties have been overcome, this vast region of country has been penetrated in all quarters, and in the place where once stood the wigwam of the savage, is now found the school-house, the machine shop, the temples of religion and science, and cities and towns."

In no part of the world have the improvements, involving so much expense, been productive of such satisfactory returns-more than realizing the most sanguine expectations of its most enthusiastic advocates. It is a triumphant model of State enterprise, and will continue to give firmness and perpetuity to the proud position and influence to the State that early commenced, on so liberal a scale, such an extensive scheme of canal navigation, by which its farmers were not only immediately benefitted, but others, in distant States, led to them for the purpose of communicating with her markets, paying tribute into her coffers as they passed.

-CHERISH AND CULTIVATE A LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL IN NATURE. It may seem superfluous to urge any to love what is beautiful. Is there not a spontaneous desire, say they, all that is in reality beautiful is not always affections may be at first directed and then educated to a love and admiration of what was unheeded, because not rightly known.

The world is full of trials and vicissitudes -full of cares and anxieties-full of sorrows and afflictions, and yet amid all these are mingled gems of beauty, scattered around by the Almighty hand, with a profusion and a beneficence corresponding with the great and unfathomable source from whence they sprung. The earth, the heavens, the fields, the waters, the forests and the plains, the plants and the animals, solitude or social life, brute instinct or kindred reason-all teem with that which, if rightly considered, is beautiful in the extreme-full of that which will give rational enjoyment and lasting pleasure. When once the mind is trained to a love, an abiding and sincere love for these, it remains forever in that state of cordial affection, and is ever ready to drink in the delight which a contemplation of, and an association with such things afford.

James R. Lowell has well observed that "the love of the beautiful and true, like dew drops in the heart of the crystal, remains forever clear and liquid in the inmost shrine of man's being, though all the rest be turned to stone by sorrow and degradation. The angel, who has once come down into the soul, will not be driven thence by any sin or baseness even, much less by any undeserved op pression or wrong. At the soul's gate sits she silently, with folded hands and down-cast eyes; but at the least touch of nobleness, these patient orbs are serenely uplifted, and the whole spirit is lightened with their prayer-

DEACON SMITH'S Cow. The Amberst Express tells a large story of a large cow, beonging to Deacon Quartus Smith, of Sun deriand. The cow was ten years old. On the 5th of December last, she weighed 1520 lbs, She came in on the 31st of January, and on the third day thereafter, she gave, in twenty-four hours, forty-eight pounds and three ounces of milk, from which were made three pounds and two ounces of butter of the first quality. She has since given fifty-one pounds of milk in twenty-four hours.

If the story isn't a whapper, the cow is.

AN ELEGANT COMPLIMENT. The celebr. Volney, while in this country, being about to visit Virginia, paid his respects to Washington, then President of the United States, and requested a letter of recommendation, to which Washington responded by presenting him with the following note:

"The bearer, C. F. Volney, so well known

and admired in the literary world, needs no nendation from GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States."

THE POET. "The character of the poet," it has been justly remarked, "is in every country the same. Fond of enjoying the present; careless of the future; his conversation that of a man of sense; his actions, tho of a fool! Of fortitude to stand unmoved at the bursting of an earthquake, yet of sensi-bility to be affected by the breaking of a tea

THE STRABITES. This people were notorious for their incorrigible love of ease. So great, indeed, was their indolence, that they are reported to have killed their cocks, in or der that they might dream out their morning dreams without interruption.

that the merchants of Detroit, buy, every and nine pence while his neighbor has but a year, from fifty to sixty tons, of the Indians, fourpence ha'penny. which they manufacture from the maples, on Lord Brougham defines aristocracy to be

If proper pains were taken, we have no doubt that the State of Maine might be supplied with sugar from her forests, sufficient for the annual consumption of its inhabitants.
The immense forests of maple, on the frontiers, should be made profitable by being tapfactured from the sap.

FAST DAY IN ENGLAND.

Lord John Russel has given notice, in Parliament, that Queen Victoria had called her council to consider the best day of which, to appoint a general fast and humiliation, on account of the awful condition of the sister

store houses and take measures to distribute round, where most of the swimming is done And it is no matter if they go a little hun-

gry until they feel willing to change their social policy, and give a little more encouragement and equality of interests to the industrious and deserving poor.

TWO MORE CASES OF ADIPOCERE. DR. HOLMES-DEAR SIR: I noticed

your paper, of March 18, what is there termed the most extraordinary case of Adipocera-A few years ago, the town of Guilford had the quill and scissors: one of their grave vards located in a new

place, and, in disinterring the dead, they diswas not known to whom it belonged. The other was the second wife of A. W ... died some 10 or 12 years before. She was a ed, and folded a book of ten pages o

of phlegmasia dolens, under high mercurial of a horse and cow, done the marketing for treatment. The body was as plump and as heavy, or heavier, than in health. When struck, it emitted a dull metalic sound. In taking up the body the workman broke one setting, besides attending to the business of the sound setting, besides attending to the business setting, besides attending to the business

The disease of Mrs. W. I know som thing about. The description of her, when disinterred, I have from the man who did the labor of disinterring her. Sangerville, March 20, 1847.

APRIL FOOL-ALL FOOL'S DAY Who can tell us the origin of this phrase, or the foolish custom of making April fools? We beno record is to be found of it, notwithstand- your voice as husky as a continual Nor-nor-

though, oftentimes, productive of some fun lion, and go out like a tiger. to love such things? True-but nevertheless and frolic, is, perhaps, as often productive of anger, bad passions, revenge and mischief. We have known tricks put upon honest and ble and inconvenience that they could not consistently afford. There is something so ed in such jests is not sufficient to form a re- 6th) at 2 o'clock, P. M. deeming character, or even excuse for the

Let every one, who is desirous of playing the fool himself, by making a fool of another, John Young, R. S.; George Starrett, A. R. any wit to spare on such an occasion, be sure Darius Place, C.; Joseph H. Fletcher, A that it produces no pain to your victim.

GEORGE THOMPSON calls on us to state any fact showing want of integrity. We state one now. He stated here that he had \$400 depos-ited in the hands of Mr. Hood of New Hamphire, to purchase the freedom of a relative writes us that he has not a cent of money in his hands belonging to Thompson. We can state more if necessary. [Liberty Standard.

George Thompson, did you say? Yessince came into our office and ordered one be increased. hundred and fifty copies of the following, orinted in hand-bill form:

"HEAR, THEN JUDGE. George Thompson, recently a slave, having tested the merits of slavery, by twenty years' experience, will address the people of this town and vicinity, in The dress the people of this town and vicinity, in respect to the "peculiar institution!" and will wheel, at the stern, like the boats that run give a thrilling narrative of what he has seen and felt, and his escape, &c., on evening, in at most of the property of the pr ning,—in—at—o'clock. Every man, woman and child are invited to come and hear for themselves."

berry nice bills—please print anudder hon-like a very busy season with us. [Banner. dred." The "udder hundred" were stricken To CLAIRVOYANTS. Wanted, for the Post off, and George Thompson was off, likewise. "Hear, and then judge," says Mr. T., and so say we. The only reason we have to believe that Mr. Thompson was ever in the meshes of the "peculiar institution," is the fact of his "peculiar" "escape" from the printer. He must have taken lessons of Fine. We learn that a dwelling house

A BOUSCER. A Mrs. Armytage is now exhibiting herself in London, who is 47 inches round her waist, and otherwise largely proportioned. She waish 445 lb. (This country was a spark from the chimney. No insurance. [Clarion. portioned. She weighs 445 lbs. 'This great waist puts us in mind of honest fat Jack Ful-

THE OLDEST GOOSE. The Lehigh Register makes mention of the death of a goose, on the farm of Benjamin Hibbs, in Bucks Co.

Pa., that was over fifty years old. She was born and brought up on that farm, and it is estimated that she had been the mention of the had been the mention of the had. estimated that she had been the mother of

ARISTOCRACY. We hear that word used The editor of the British American Cultivator is pushing his Canadian friends up to the manufacture of maple sugar. He says that the manufacture of maple sugar. He says

the islands of Lake Huron. He observes that (in government) that form of government in one island, called Great Manitouline, is about which the supreme power is in the hands of ninety miles long and thirty broad, and con- a portion of the community, and that portion tains the finest groves of maple that can be is so constituted that the rest of the people found in America, and is capable of affording cannot gain admittance, or can gain admitone thousand tons of first rate sugar, annually. tance only with the consent of the select body.

The views ascribed by him to aristocracy. are, that it places the government in the hands of persons, 1st, Irresponsible; 2d, Uninfluenced by public opinion; 3d, Affected by interests differing from those of the commu ped, and sugar, molasses, and vinegar, manu-

HARD FARE. W. Capers, in a letter to the Southern Christian Advocate, dated in Florida, speaking of the duties of the Methodist preachers, says:-We have preachers here who receive but fifty dollars a year for their services-ask no exemption from any hardships. They swim creeks, on their way to We hope she, and all the "big uns," will their appointments, as a common affair, and, have to fast until they open the government in wet seasons, creek after creek on every the immense amounts of grain that are hoard- corn is frequently too scarce to be afforded ed up in the very neighborhood of the fam- for horse food, and travelling is more difficult. How, then, can a travelling horse subsist? Mainly on grass; but sometimes he has buttermilk, or clabber, which they say is a first rate food.

THE LABORS OF AN EDITOR. M. Littlefield Esq., the able editor of the Democratic Clarion, published in Skowhegan-a man, by the way, who, like Franklin and other brilliant stars of the American constellation, has risen to his present high standing by industry and perseverance-gives the following inkling of the labors of some of the poor wights of

"Many persons suppose that it is a very easy thing to edit a newspaper, and for the edification of those who entertain such ideas. wered a child who had turned to Adipocere; we will rehearse a few of the duties we have performed during the past week. We have read over some forty or fifty papers, selected of Guilford, probably forty years of age, who of manuscript, done four jobs, printed, press the copy, examined some twenty-five pages fleshy woman—died, soon after confinement, type, moved our office down stairs, took care of phlegmasia dolens, under high mercurial of a horse and cow, done the marketing for of the legs at the knee;—the substance lookaffairs of our office and scribbling editorial.
Who, we ask, would wish to be an editor?"

Mr. Littlefield, let it be remembered, how ever, is one of a thousand. But few editors are blessed with the bottom, (as we say of a horse,) like him, to bear up under so arduou duties-they couldn't stand it.

GOOD BYE, OLD GRUFFY MARCH-good bye to you, old growler. You have looked upon us Up Easters, for the last thirty-one days, with a bright but freezing countenance-you lieve it is a custom so foolish in its origin that breath has been as cold as Greenland, and ing the universal observance of it throughout wester could make it. You have given us our "six weeks' sledding," and now leave it It is a custom too, "more honored in its for April to clean off the snow and trig up breach than its observance;" one by which the earth into tidy shape after you. Good greater fools endeavor to dupe little ones; and bye to you, old growler!-you came in like a

A RAT-CATCHING HERON. A Scotch paunsuspecting people, which not only grieved large rat which it had swallowed whole.— Vale of Clwydd, in whose gullet was found a them, but actually put them to expense, trou-

MAINE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Meeting malevolent in this, that the little wit exhibit- at the Court House next Tuesday, (April

The Officers of Franklin Division, No. S. of T. for the current term, are, James S. Manley, W. P.; Henry Sewall, W. A.; Rev. endeavor to be a harmless fool. If you have S.; J. A. Richards, F. S.; Samuel Gill, T. C.; F. W. Albee, I. S.; John Tibbetts, O. S The Division will, until otherwise ordered, be opened at 7 1-2 oclock, P. M.

We learn that a steamboat is now in th process of erection, to run upon the Penob scot river above Oldtown. Surveys were made a year or two since in reference to the navigation of the river for a steamboat abov Oldtown, and the result seems to have been satisfactory, and a boat is to be put on early the present season. Messrs. Hinckley & Eg that's the name; and, unlike other distinguished "Georges," it falls upon our ear not over musically, tho' we have no doubt, "that be musically, tho' we have no doubt, "that he music in dem heels." A young "gentleman direction of W. B. S. Moore, Esq., of this of color," the same, we presume, spoken of by the editor of the Standard, several weeks

river scenery to be found in the whole state. It will be a fashionable route, besides being highly advantageous to the business on the

Building in Augusta. from present appearances there will be more buildings—houses, stores, shops, mills, &c.—erected in Mr. Thompson was in something of a hurry for his bills, and they were accordingly "put through." He called after they were ready, and taking a couple, said, "dem be labor in demand. Every-thing now looks

"Juba," and learnt, to perfection, his "pecu-liar step," that of stepping out of town with-out paying his hills.

waist puts us in mind of honest fat Jack Falstaffs witty answer to his landludy, when she
was lecturing him for spending so much.

Lundlady. "You live in "great waste,"
Sir John."

Sir John. "He that buckles himself in my
belt cannot do less."

A DOUBLE CALAMITY. Some weeks ago
an account was published of the death of Mr.
Calvin Rust, who was killed at a quarry at
Bethel, Vt., (where he had gone as a matter
of curiosity) by a breakage in the machinery.
On Friday of last week, Mrs. Ainsworth,
of Royalton, Vt., and a sister of the deceased
Mr. Rust, was riding in a sleigh in Royalton,
down a hill, when a yoke of oxen, who were

three hundred geese. The oldest goose that we ever saw, (except some of the human species) was twenty-one years of age.

Vernont. The official vote in Vermont in favor of No License, stands 21,798 to 13,-707. No License majority, 8,091.

Jacob Mischievous Mice. From circumstances since discovered, it appears that the recent fire, in the house of D. A. Neal, Esq., was unquestioned by the action of mice, upon friction matches. These dangerous conveniences require much care, to prevent their becoming "incendiaries."

[Salem Gaz.

REPORTED BATTLE CONFIRMED.

The Enemy at Malamoras and Point Isabel —Gen. Taylor in Monicrey—Loss of six pieces of artillery—Call for ten regiments to relieve Gen. Taylor—Troops from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Sec., called out.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The steamer Palmetto has arrived at New Orleans, bringing one day later intelligence (to the 7th inst.) from the Brazos.

The previous accounts of the great battle are confirmed, but nothing authentic has been received as to loss on either side.

The Brazos was under martial law, and all the American citizens enrolled and armed.

An express from the mouth of the Rio Grande arrived at the Brazos on the 7th inst. announcing that 1700 of the enemy, under Canales, were marching on that place, and that the citizens had no arms, not even a nusket. Arms and ammunition were sent to them.

A large body of the enemy was about Matamores and an attack was hourly expected.

A large body of the enemy was about Mat-amoras, and an attack was hourly expected there.

In terms of reduce to their apacts of approaching danger. All the defences possible are being thrown up at the several towns, at the mouth of the river, and in considerable.

General Taylor had made good his retreat to Monterey. An attack was hourly expected at that place. He lost six pieces of artillery in the Rinconada pass.

He could no doubt hold out at Monterey as inadequate for the defence of that city. The Flag says there is an abundance of arms, and if the citizens do not take them up, Col. Drake is advised to give them free passage to Orleans, in order to get them out of the way. long as supplies lasted, but all communication Gen. Taylor has made a requisition on Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, for ten regiments to be sent forthwith to the Rio Grande.

Is advised to get them out of the way.—
The opinion is expressed that before this time several towns on the Rio Grande, and perhaps Matamoros itself, are in the hands of the

in the Rinconada pass.

He could no doubt hold out at Monterey as

THE REPORTED BATTLES

Between the Division of the American Army,

Forces, commanded by Santa Anna.

under General Taylor, and the Mexican

self. Here all rumors, reports and letters leave him. Once in Monterey, and he would

was cut off.

We quote from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th, the following remarks which were made in view of all the information from the seat of war:

The reports received by arrivals at N. Or-The reports received by arrivals at N. Or-leans from the Brazos, from the division of the America Army, under the command of Gen.

Anna was at Matehuela, and that two or three days after, he advanced to El Cedral, which howitzers) with a full complement of reguis about 65 miles from San Luis Potosi, and lars to serve and manage the

nearly half way to Saltillo. At that time he He also expresses a belief, that, though Gen. with him, including the force he was Taylor might fall back from Nueva to Saltilsaid to have sent forward towards Monterey, 21,340 men, including 6,000 cavalry and 22 guns. Besides this, Generals Minon and Urrea, who were also near him, had above 5000 men under their command. Gen. Taylor, at the last accounts, was at Agua Nueva, twenty-two miles beyond Saltillo, and therefore within fifty miles of Santa Anna, where he intended to remain until April 1st. He he intended to remain until April 1st. He had with him 5,000 troops, all volunteers, though of a good class, and well drilled. It According to the present advices, it would

was also said that Santa Anna was making demonstrations towards Saltillo; but it was variously supposed that this was a feint, masking designs upon Monterey, Vera Cruz, alry. Should Santa Anna have sent his artilr the posts on the Rio Grande.

The news brought by the Cinderella and and consequently his chances of success will Arispe is that on the 22d of February, Santa have been greatly increased. There is no Anna advanced and attacked Gen. Taylor at doubt he has a large force with him, as he Agua Nueva, and compelled him to fall back never would have attempted offensive operato Saltillo, where a bloody conflict ensued, tions against our army, except with a great the Mexicans sustaining the heavier loss, but compelling Taylor again to retreat to the pass

From all we can see in the accounts that

Rinconada, where he was again at- have been received, we are inclined to believe tacked, but maintained his position.

The following article in relation to these alarming rumors is copied from the Matamoras Flag, of the 3d instant:

Our town has been thrown into the most intense excitement by the reports constantly

reaching here relative to the perilous situa-tion of Gen. Taylor's division of the army. They are so vague and confused that we Saltillo, from his advan-Gen. Taylor has probably fallen back on are so vague and confused that we Saltillo, from his advanced position at Nueva, know how to commence an abstract and will give battle at the former place. If even. That a battle has been fought, no one he succeeds in repulsing Santa Anna in any here can doubt for a moment, but how it has attack the latter may make, all difficulty will resulted, or what dangers impend on the line cease in his rear—as ammunition was being of the Rio Grande, is enveloped in the most forwarded from Monterey to Saltillo, it would We give, however, appear there was no interruption to the con what seems to be the best authenticated state-ment received here from the seat of hostilities. that the enemy's force had only appeared on General Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, 22 the route between Monterey and tacked on the 22d ult, by a Mexican force of the force in the rear formed no part of Santa 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to ating between Saltillo and Monterey." Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here a

The New Orleans Commercial severe engagement took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. "We had an opportunity of conversing with After destroying what of the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey, until he reached the Rinconada pass, where he was at Agua Neva. There must be a terrible

THE ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT'S MOVEMENTS.—

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT'S MOVEMENTS.—

The Alexandria Gazette says:—"We have seen a letter from the Island of Lobos, dated ult. writes to his friend in this place: "Three the 28th of February, which states that there ult. writes to his friend in this place: "Three expresses to day from Monterey; fighting in Saltillo; Marin in Mexican possession; large train of wagons, 126, and 180 private mules taken; McCulloch's Company taken; 8000 cavalry this side the mountains, and things in general turned upside down." From another source we learn that Col. Morgan had abandoned Cerralvo, destroying all prophalogorus to have been, and up to the latest dates all the troops had not arrived, and several vessels containing ordnance stores, such as cannon and mortars, were wanting. The expedition to Vera Cruz will consist of about had abandoned Cerralvo, destroying all prop-erty he could not take with him; that a couri-kinds. Gen. Scott, it is said, expects to have er from Monterey reported, at Camargo, kinds. Gen Scott, it is said, expects to have booked to be seen up to land 5000 troops at once."

Ship Maine, opp Longs, 1

SHIP MAINE, OFF LOBOS, ? This much we cull from the mass of reports We arrived here this morning, three days before us, without vouching for its correctness. The destination of several boats has been changed within the last few days on reaching this place, and one (the Troy) held in reserve at Camargo to convey dispatches. All the wagon trains for other places have been stopped here, and every one is on the from Tampico, having experienced a heavy gale all the time. We lost two men over-hoard, one of whom was rescued, the other quarters in the "Muss." There are forty-six essels here, and about ten thousand troops We are waiting for the remainder of the troops from Brazos, and Generals Pillow, Quitman and Smith, from Tampico, with their respective brigades, when we shall go to Vera Cruz. Our Col., Bankhead, is on qui vive.

We have strong confidence in old Zach, and believe it almost impossible to whip him, but should harm befal his division of the army, the consequences to those who have left him with such slender resources, will be terrible. We will suffer all the tortures of board with us, and is to act as General of Ar-tillery when we land. We have a magnifi-cent ship and 500 men on board. We shall doubtful suspense, until we hear something from our little army that can be relied upon. Dr. Jarvis, of the U. S. Army, who came passenger in the Arispe, is the bearer of desputches from Col. Curtis, in command at Camargo, to the Government at Washington. Dr. Jarvis left Camargo on the 2d inst. There had been nothing received there from probably go to Vera Cruz in about a week.— The attack will not be commenced for some three weeks, as we are to take the place by regular approaches, which may require some three weeks if they resist. We have no defi nite news from Vera Cruz at all. Before leaving Tampico we heard the place had capitulated to the navy, but nothing authentic. Since then we have arrived here; and, as General Scott has heard nothing of it, we There had been nothing received there from Gen. Taylor in several days. The rumors which prevailed were brought through by Mexicans, and were of the most contradictory

Mexicans, and were of the most contradictory character.

FURTHER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Southern mail of Wednesday, brought us accounts from Brazos Santingo to the evening of the 7th inst., received at New Orleans on the evening of the 14th, by the steamship Palmetto. The date is only one day later, however, than our last accounts, and furnishes nothing later from Monterey; nor from Gen. Taylor, unless it be the report that he had made good his retreat to Monterey; nor from any point, in fact, except the mouth of the Rio Grande. We subjoin extracts from the New Orleans papers of the 15th, which will only increase the deep anxiety which is felt for the fate of Gen. Taylor's command:

Col. Harney and staff left the Brazos on the stricted fortifications at the Brazos on the stricted fortifications at the Brazos. From news received at Brazos the next day, an express was dispatched to request him to disembark, but the ship had sailed. Maj. Thomas arrived and took the command on the 6th, and the Brazos was delared under martial law. All citizens were enrolled, armed, etc.

On Sunday morning, the 7th, an express arrived from the mouth of the Rio Grande, stating that an armed force of the enemy were marching from San Fernando to attack that place, with a battery of two six pounders. They were 1800 strong, under Canales.

There being not a muskets at the mouth of the mail and, watching our movements, and Major Thomas accompanied them.— Our position will not be so dangerous, a

THE LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO. The schooner Home arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst. from Tampico, with later accounts from Mexico, having left there on the 8th instant.

Lieut. G. Barry, of the 1st Infantry, came

Lieut. G. Barry, of the 1st Infantry, came passenger on the Home. He states that all the troops intended for the South had sailed from Tampico. A force of about 2000 men has been left to garrison Tampico, namely, the Baltimore battalion, the Louisiana volunteers, under Col. De Russy, and one company of the 3d Artillery, under Lieut. F. O. Wyse.

The whole force is under the command of

cinds, in regard to a collision between the strong manifestation of the perils which enviforces of Sagra Anna and Gen. Taylor. Mr. ron our forces in the valley of the Rio Grande Kendall, in the postscript to a letter of his, and as fully justifying, nay, demanding dated the 6th—the postscript being written lief of our army. He thinks be is placed in a very confident manner, that Gen. Taylor has fallen back, and without an action.

or, The dates from the city of Mexico are to posing the forces of Gen. Minon and Torre-

the 27th of February. These are fourteen days later than any papers heretofore received.

On the night of the 26th February, a select On the night of the 26th February, a select portion of the National Guard made its first essay at a pronunciamento. The regiments known as the "Independence" and "Hidalgo," the battalion of "Victoria," and a part of the bodies of "Mina," of "Zapadores," and of "Chalchicomula," under the orders of sary to organize and equip a volunteer force. Gen. D. Martias Penay Barragan, proclaimed

The Government had at its disposition, to oppose this revolutionary attempt, 800 troops in the citadel, the 6th Permanent Infantry, the squadron of Pajaca and those bodies of the National Guard not in favor of the pronunciamento. Gen. Canalizo, as command in-chief, was preparing to attack the revolutionary forces with a column of 1000 men.
'The Picayune says:—"We know not the issue of this revolutionary attempt, but incline to the opinion that it will be successful. Mr. Kendall writes that it is has succeeded, and that Gen. Salas is in power. He founds his statement on reports at Tampico. Our papers are not late enough to verify them. The ad-ministration of Farias has long been tottering, and has in all probability succumbed.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst., announces the arrival of Mr. Hoffman (from adependence or Bent's Fort) and adds: We understand that Mr. Hoffman express

no doubt of the correctness of the news from Taos, of the insurrection and murder of Gov. Bent, and the other Americans then lived with her last husband, who was 90 years here. The information came to him from ent sources, all agreeing in the details; and at Bent's Fort, where news of the murder had previously been received, they were satfied of its correctness.

The signal for the bloody work was given

about daylight, and forthwith the murderers. who had concealed themselves in different parts of the village, fell upon their victims, ll unprepared for defence, and despatched

Tirley's distillery, or what may be termed the block-house, was defended for two days gainst the assaults of the enemies, but at last they undermined it; the inmates attempted to escape by jumping from the top, and in their defence and flight, seven out of eight persons were killed. The man who escaped feigned husband. The St. Louis Reveille says that to be dead, but at the proper time started for

Wm. Bent to raise a force to go against the insurrectionists, but it was somewhat doubtful husband paid the parties a visit, caught his

The Reveille says:

It is supposed that about fifty persons have recently perished on the route to Santa Fe, from starvation and exposure. They were principally persons who had gone out in the enployment of Government as teamsters.

Our correspondent writes that an express was sent to Bent's Fort with an escort to meet Capt. Murphy, and protect him against The Reveille says:

meet Capt. Murphy, and protect him against any attempt of the Mexicans to seize the funds. This movement has proved, no doubt, A "LITERARY" LADY. A few years ago

there resided in the city of Buffalo, a good lady, the wife of Gen. P., whose early education had been rather limited, but who was, nevertheless, ambitious to be esteemed the most learned and talented of her sex. Consequently, she was ever ready to engage in conrersation upon any subject, however deep and lifficult—or however ignorant she might be of difficult—or however ignorable size in the first month, \$3000 for the second, and \$2000 for the second for the least regard to their significance or pro-

New York, he visited Buffalo and was invited to dine at Gen. P.'s. Mrs. P., as in duty bound, strove to render herself as agreeable is possible, and twisted her mouth in the straightful factor of the factor of th

at the dinner table an equinoctial storm was a dog, with a cross of the St. Bernard and howling through the heavens. The Governor Newfoundland, who is so upright that he will

drawn on the foot there is no lacing or buttoning, the usual annoyance being dispensed with by the substitution of gores of gum elastic shirred goods attached to the uppers at both sides, and so elastic as to admit the foot without the least trouble, affording a perfect fit, and acting at the same time as an elastic brace to the ankle joint, greatly facilitating the miand acting at the same time as an elastic brace to the ankle joint, greatly facilitating the migratory powers of the wearer. In addition to its great comfort and convenience it is elegant in appearance, and does not cost more than the ordinary laced boots or shoes. At the South, where high boots are both necessary and uncomfortable, the Congress shoe will have great favor, and we predict for it, at no very distant day, universal adoption.

[Farmer and Mechanic.]

Monarchy and Republicanism. Newspapers in England, are sent, per post, freeling the destrict of the has just been identified as the murderer, informed of, and committed for trial. He is now over 70 years of age.

According to Col. Jack Hay's ideas we are to have serious trouble with the Camanche Indians, who are in a rage against their Textas as brethren and panting to commence hostilities. Col. Hays, who has just left here, on his return to Texas, has talked with Mr. Polk and the Secretary of War on the subject, and informed them that the aforesaid Indians must be whipped before they can be made to be peaceable. [Wash. Cor. of Balt. Patriot.]

papers in England, are sent, per post, free. In this country they are charged three cents

cers here, who were prompt and active in proffering all the aid and facilities within their power to equip and supply the force his Excellency might organize, came to the conclusion to submit the matter to the Legislar.

If they would authorize and provide for the The whole force is under the command of Col. Gates, 3d Artillery.

The most important features of the news by this arrival, says the Picayune, are first, the retreat of General Taylor upon Saltillo and Monterey, without a general action; and secondly, a revolution in Mexico, with the expulsion of Gomez Farias from power.

The news of the retreat of Gen. Taylor rests entirely upon Mexican reports. Tampico has been overrun with rumors of all kinds in regard to a collision between the

The Mexican papers, however, say that Santa Anna had cut off this retreat by inter-

ommittee, who had not reported when the body adjourned.

Whatever force may be raised, will be mustered under the three months' law, and in the name and at the expense of the state of

We copied from an Albany paper a few days ago an account of the burning of the house of Mr. Augustus Holdridge, in North Blenheim, N. Y., together with the wife and five children of Mr. Holdridge. A newspaper printed in the neighborhood says that Mr. H. was an intemperate man, and on the night of the fire, came home drunk and built up a great fire in the stove, by which the house was set on fire The neighbors rushed in and found him sit-ting by the stove, and were told that the famwere safe, upon which they ran out, taking Mr. H. with the

A REMARKABLE WOMAN. Died in Orange. Mass., Feb. 16th, Mrs. Sarnh Goddell, relice of Joseph Goddell, formerly of Warwick aged 94. She was married at the age of 18 years-she had four husbands, 18 years intervening after her marriage with each. She of age when she married him, three and a half years, and a widow since the death of her last husband 18 years. Her first and last husbands

LARGE ROBBERY. While Mr. J. Temple broker, was absent at tea on Wednesday evening, his office, 115 Court street, was entered by means of false keys, his desk broken open, and a pocket book, containing \$5,975, stolen therefrom. Mr. Temple received the money as pay for a cargo of coal which he sold during the day. | Bee. ELOPEMENT IN ST. LOUIS. An interesting

few days ago, which was followed up by at assault and battery on the part of the injured while the husband was absent from the city, his wife, taking all her effects, left the prem-When he reached there he sent expresses to Bent's Fort, informing them of the state of affairs at Taos. An effort was making by Wm. Bent to raise a force to go egainst the rival luxuriously lounging on a sofa, enjoying a segar! and gave him a severe thrashing

California, as under arms under one Americans and released on parole. They were giving our people some trouble, and had met, being mounted and with artillery, a small marine force from the frigate Savannah on

Good Pay. Barque Brazil, of Boston, of 250 tons, has been taken up at New Orleans by Government for Lobos, at \$3500 for the first month, \$3000 for the second, and \$2500

to dine at Gen. P.'s. Mrs. P., as in duty bound, strove to render herself as agreeable as possible, and twisted her mouth into the most literary shape in her power, that she might entertain the governor to his heart's content.

It happened to be soon after the 20th of September, and while Mrs. P.'s wit and smiles and cheerfulness made it all fair weather at the dinner table an equinoctial storm was

howling through the heavens. The Governor alluded to it as being a severe one. "Yes," said Mrs. P., "we almost always have a stagious storm when the sun crosses the Penobscot." "No, no, my dear," said the General, "you do not mean the Penobscot." "Sure enough," answered Mrs. P., "I did not mean so; I meant the—the—the Passamoquoddy." About 1838, Gen. P., erected an elegant brick house on Niagara Square. While the building was going on, Mrs. P. visited it one afternoon, with several ladies—who congratulated Mrs. P. on her prospect of having the most splendid and the most convenient dwelling in the city.

brilding was going on, Mrs. P. visited it one afternoon, with several ladies—who congratulated Mrs. P. on her prospect of having the most splendid and the most convenient dwelling in the city.

"Yes, yes, I think it will be a pretty scrumptious sort of a house," said Mrs. P. "It will have an alchymy on the roof—and a portorico in front—and a pizarro in the rear—and a lemonade all round on the outside, to walk on—and the water will be brought into the kitchen, in an antidote. The ladios fainted. [Woodstock Spirit of the Age.

A MOST COMPORTABLE INVENTION. An Elegant Shoe. A friend has called our attention to an invention which appears likely to become universally adopted as it certainly deserves to be. The name which the deserving inventors, Messrs. DuPoint & Hyatt, of this city, have given to it, is the "Congress Shoe." It is made to fit the foot and ankle with elegant precision, close as a stocking, and yet when drawn on the foot there is no lacing or buttoning, the usual annoyance being dispensed with by the substitution of gores of sum elastic

The masters lick the boys like fun, in the We understand that 2d Lt. Seth williams, f this town, has been promoted to the office f First Lieutenant, and is now acting as Aid Maj. Gen. Patterson.

The masters lick the boys like full, in the Philadelphia schools, and the papers are very much hurt about it, and cry piteously. In the mean time men are stabbed, shot and beaten, heads are broken, women insulted, and divers like acts committed, with impunity. [Star.]

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COMMON SCHOOLS.—No. V.
School Agents.

With this number I conclude my remarks upon the duties pertaining to the office of School Agent, and the want of fidelity which is too often manifested in the discharge of those duties. "School Agents, whether elected by the town, or by their respective districts, shall be duly sworn." Not only do the rights of parents and children, but those of teachers, and all others having business transactions with the district as a body corporate, require that this provision of the statute should be strictly observed. Contracts entered into in behalf of the district by an Agent who has neglected his duty in this particular, are liable to be vacated, and the whole proceedings of a district meeting, called by him, rendered null and void. In this manner great injustice may be done, and the party injured be remediless. Common honesty would seem to demand at the hands of the Agent the observance of this requirement, and common prudence to suggest the importance of preserving legal evidence of the fact. Yet there is good reason for believing that this duty, thro' heedlessness rather than wilfulness, is often neglected. It is sincerely to be hoped that an evil so trifling in its inception, but, by possibility, so serious in its consequences, may no longer exist.

The law makes it the duty of School Agents

be hoped that an evil so trifling in its inception, but, by possibility, so serious in its consequences, may no longer exist.

The law makes it the duty of School Agents to give notice to a member or members of the Superintending School Committee, before the commencement of a term of the public schools, of the time when such term is to commence, and for how long time it is to continue. The object of this provision is, that the Committee may have an opportunity of performing their duty, by visiting and inspecting each school at or about the period of its commencement and close. If their visits are of any benefit, and I think I have hitherto shown that they may be, and if made with correct views and in a right spirit cannot fail to be, it is important that this provision of the law should be observed. But an extended inquiry has convinced me, that in a very large proportion of the school districts throughout the State, it is utterly disregarded. Instances have come to my knowledge, in which it has been wilfully violated, by Agents assuming to themselves the entire supervision of the school, rejecting all overtures of aid and assistance, and denouncing the Committee as an useless appendage to the system. It is hardly necessary to add, that in all such instances the Agents have been found to be men unscludified. That such men should ever have been elected is passing strange: that they should be continued in office is both unjust to 'Coted. That the proceedings of the meetbeen elected is passing strange: that they should be continued in office is both unjust to Voted, That the proceedings of the meet-

money assigned to his district, to provide fuel and utensils necessary for the schools." The elements of fire and water have been found in all ages and climates, as essential for the comfort of children as of adults; but this universal experience seems, in too many instances, to have escaped the observation of School Agents, or has been regarded by them as a matter of minor consideration. A water-pail and tin-dipper, which the poorest man in the district provides for his children at home under the very shadow of the well-sweep, are under the very shadow of the well-sweep, are luxuries too often denied the children at school. If personal discomfort were the only consequence of this deliverage with the preparation of dinner, sent two little boys, with a lantern, into the "hole," two or three rods distant from the house, to procure them. Bepuence of this delinquency, it might, like many other unnecessary evils, be tolerated; but there is another more serious and permanont in its character:—the time consumed by the children, especially in the summer season, in going from the school-house to the neighbors for a draught of water—to say nothing of the necessary diversion of their minds from their books thereby occasioned, and the loss of study hours—estimating its value at the their books thereby occasioned, and the loss of study hours—estimating its value at the loss lowest rate of wages which a child could earn, would, in the course of a single town of early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the light had gone out immediately an early an early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the light had gone out immediately an early and the loss of study hours—early and the loss of the early and the loss of the loss of the early and the loss of the lowest rate of wages which a child could earn, would, in the course of a single term of ordinary length, supply every class with a pail and dipper of its own. The omission on the part of the Agent to make this very necessary provision for the comfort of scholars, is attributable to heedlessness: the necessary expenditure is too trifling to admit of the supposition that it is ever withheld thro' penuriouaness. The same remark may apply to fire utensils, such as are adapted to the kind of fuel used. As to the matter of fuel, it would not be surprising if both teachers and scholars should often fail to recognize the commodity provided under that name, as the commodity provided under that name, as the one defined by lexicographers to be, "any combustible substance used for the production of heat." In many parts of the State, the custom prevails among the inhabitants of school districts of contributing the necessary amount of the following the production of the barque Cactus, of Kennebunk, Capt. Nason, which sailed hence on Sunday morning, with 13,900 bushels of corn and 1000 barrels of corn meal, for Cork and a market. She went ashore on Truro Beach, districts of contributing the necessary amount of fuel, for the purpose of saving some of the school money to be expended in teacher's wages, thereby lengthening the term of the school. The object is laudable, and in such case the Agent is relieved, to some extent, from his responsibility in this particular: but his duty to the school, nevertheless, requires of him the exercise of a supervisory care, lest the gain in one mode be lost in another. The gain to school from the gratuitous supply of poor fuel, is more than balanced by the loss of time which is the consequeuce. The loss in a school containing fifty scholars, of half an hour in the morning, while a poor fire is struggling to raise the temperature of the room to a comtortable degree, is a loss in the aggregate of the morning, while a poor fire is struggling to raise the temperature of the room to a comtortable degree, is a loss in the aggregate of 25 hours, or about three days to a single scholar. The teacher who should neglect to make his appearance in the school-room, day after day, until half an hour beyond the usual time for copy and steward. Francis respectively. time for opening the school, might reasonably expect to be met with a "demand in offset," when he called for his wages. Pa-

rents who indirectly bring about the same result, will find their offset in the slow pro-gress and uncultivated intellects of their The law confers upon School Agents the authority, and makes it their duty, from the means before named, "to make incidental repairs upon the school-houses and out-buildings:" no previous vote of the district is necessary. This fact places the duty of the Agent in the clearest light:—he is to act upon his own discretion; he is to ask the consent, or wait the pleasure of no man; he is to deal with the school-house as a prudent man deals with his own; not waiting until another summer, to stop a leak through which the rain is beating, or a crack through which the snow and wind are whistling, but attending to forthwith, and without delay. But, in what inanner is this duty, too frequently, discharged? If the loosened boards hanging by one end, the yawning cracks, the broken panes of glass, which make many of our school-houses hideous, could be permitted, like the fabled ghosts of the unburied, to assume a bodily form, and walk abroad at midnight to haunt the guilty, there is reason to fear the slumbers of too many of our school-houses hideous, could be permitted to osome of the evils existing in this department of our Common School System. Shall they be permitted to continue, when a safe and efficient remedy is at hand? Let the people look to their own, and what should be dearer far, the interests of the children, and at the approaching elections, let their will be mani-The law confers upon School Agents the

far, the interests of the children, and at the approaching elections, let their will be mani-

children and disreputable to parents.

It is the duty of the School Agent, "from the such others as will copy.

Joseph Kelsey, President Whigh ing be published in all the Bangor papers and

A. S. FRENCH, Chairman. [Ban. Whig.

SAD AFFAIR. On the morning of the 26th coming alarmed at their absence, the father hastened in search of them, and found them both in the cavity in the earth, where the po-

Newton, of do., cook and steward; Francis W. Crocker, Chas. Nye, James McQuilkin, Isaac Knight, Edward Gould, James Curry, seamen. Neither the captain or mate were

married.
Capt. M'Lanathan, of brig Baltic, (reported under the Marine head, ashore near the same place) spoke the Cactus on Monday, a short time before the vessel went ashore.

look to their own, and what should be dearer far, the interests of the children, and at the approaching elections, let their will be manifested and their interests secured, by the selection of upright, competent, and faithful School Agenta:—men who understand the duties of the office, and will act under the sanction of its oath.

W. G. C.

The marriage in our paper of last week, purporting to have taken place at Palermo, between John McCurdy, Esq. and Miss Sally Ann Worthing, turns out to be a miserable hoax. The parties are very respectable. A young man of the name of Dennis, of China, (where the other parties also belong.) was bound over, on Wednesday last, by Judge Ayer, of Palermo, to appear at the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Belfast, in October next. The penalty for such an offence is a fine of not over one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year. [Belfast Journal

Deaths by Starvation in Ireland, up to the 25th of February, at upwards of 36,000!!

SAD STAGE ACCIDENT. The following is an extract of a letter to Captain Harrison, of the steamship Hibernia, from Mr. J. M. Lockhart, who came out a passengen in the Hibernia, on her last trip to this port from Liverpool, dated Royalton, Vt., Tuesday morning: "I sit down in a dreadful state of anind to write you a few lines. We engaged, at Franklin, two teams to take us on to Burlington, and all went well till we got to within four miles of this place. The team preceding ours constitution. all went well till we got to within four miles of this place. The team preceding ours contained Mrs. Harrison, her brother, young Parke, Mr. McFarlane, a Mr. Howard, of Montreal, and two of your steerage passengers, one of whom was Leary, the young man going out to command the John Munn, and two other passengers, whom none of us knew. Their team and wagon preceded us about two minutes. When we came, at 2 o'clock in the morning, to about the middle of a very steep hill, with a fearful precipice on one side, we heard frightful moans and groans, and found, to our horror, that the team, consisting of four horses, had rolled over the height, making a complete double.

| Con., 88 & 40 & 100 & 1.4 & sisting of four horses, had rolled over the height, making a complete double somerset. Phillips, a Mr. Morrel and myself, along with hop has been sold at \$6,81\$. The stock of Southern floor in the article sold brands, will not command over \$7. Some Ohio hop has been sold at \$6,81\$. The stock of Southern floor in the article sold brands, will not command over \$7. Some Ohio hop has been sold at \$6,81\$. Phillips, a Mr. Morrel and myself, along with the driver, got down as soon as possible, and after pitching the baggage off, managed, by strenuous efforts, to throw over the heavy wagon, thereby extricating poor Parke and Howard, who were underneath, and who in a few minutes more must have perished. Mrs. Harrison, I feel happy to state, was only slightly contused about the face. Poor McFarlane seems dreadfully bruised, though without bones broken. Parke, Howard and Dalkin escaped almost uninjured. The height Dalkin escaped almost uninjured. The height which the stage fell I think must have been liventy-five feet. Aleal the most have been liventy-five feet. which the stage fell I think must have been twenty-five feet. Alas! the worst of all is to be told. Under the two wheelers, poor Leavy, a girl on the box, and the driver, besides, No. 2, No. 3, No. 3, ry, a girl on the box, and the driver, besides, were dead. They must have been killed at once. It is indeed a dreadful affair. Phillips and I shall stay to-day to see poor Leary decently buried. Mr. Simms goes on to Montreal at once, and will probably send on Mr.

BEFF CATTLE.—Extra \$6,50; first quality, \$6,25; third quality, \$6,25;

eller on the continent of Europe, will find few things relating to a lady's costume, which will command his admiration more than the golden head-dresses of the ladies of North Holland. The absurd and expensive fashion is of long standing—many centuries, probably

ornament the size of a moderate waist-buckle connected with the plate by a hinge and covered with filagree. A wide band of the same metal crosses the forehead; and over these comes the dainty part of the costume;—the tight lace skull-cap bordered with broad rich lace, which is so arranged as to lie in a curtain on the nape of the neck. But we have not done. Betwixt the forehead-plate and the cap-border must be thrust in a couple of square patches of frizzled, false curls; which gives the prettiest face an impudent stare and an ancient reiggy sort of look, that nothing short of an implicit faith in the "wisdom of our ancestors" could so long have permitted. Over all this comes the bonnet; a huge straw coal-scuttle, the brim only a little narrower behind than before, the rim of which is edged by a broad piece of gay-printed calico, drawn with a string so as to lie close. When complete as above, a heavier, uglier, more expensive, and more unhealthy thing can hardly be conceived than this head-dress."

In assisting to raise you to that station which you richly deserve, for your persevering efforts for the public good.
Respectfully your friend and admirer,
James R. Maisland.
Respectfully your friend and admirer,
James R. Maisland.
Respectfully your fired and genuine preparation! More home testimony.

The original and genuine preparation! More home testimony.

Da. Swayre—Dear Sir:—In justice to yourself, and a duty I owe to suffering humanity, I cheerfully give my testimony.

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Da. Swayre—Dear Sir:—In justice to yourself, and suty I owe to suffering humani

An old Fashion. Thirty years ago, when An old Fashion. Thirty years ago, when a person came to what, in modern term, is called a "a mercantile pause," they were accustomed to say—"He's broke." It used to be common after a failure to hear such dialogues as this: "Did you know Mr.—had broke?" "No! has he?" "Yes; he's broke all to pieces." "When did he break?" "Last Wednesday. The sheriff went to his store and house, and broke him all to smash." And people conversant with those times can bear witness that breaking was a serious mat-

ter, and nearer a literal occurrence, too, than may seem probable at this distance of time.

In the first place, then, the debtor's sign came down; a levy was made upon the goods in store or shop; the shutters were closed, the tenant turned into the street, and the door In store or shop; the shutters were closed, the tenant turned into the street, and the door locked. Then the officer went to his dwelling, seized his cows, pigs, and other stock; ransacked the meal chests; emptied corn bins, and beef and pork barrels; plundered the wardrobes; carried off beds, bedding, and furniture; and, the work of spoliation thoroughly accomplished, and every thing men, women and children could eat, drink, wear, or sleep upon, being put "out of harm's way," the man who broke was seized, put into a wagon, carried to Exeter, (old Rockingham then included all the towns to Merrimack river, as high up as Northfield) and put under lock and key. That was what they meant by breaking. Now it is merely called "stopping payment," and things go on very much after the stoppage as before. [Concord Statesman.]

The Extraordinary Ambassador to Mexico. Atocha, we have heard, is a natural turned in turned in the towns to Mercanda and the stoppage as before. [Concord Statesman.]

THE EXTRAORDIKARY AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO. Atocha, we have heard, is a native of Old Spain. He went some years ago to Mexico, where he resided, but having rendered himself very odious to the government, he was dismissed from the country, and left it in disgrace. He then landed at New Orleans, where after some time, he was admitted as one of the police of the city. There he made out an account against the Mexican government, of the items of which, or the vouchers, we know nothing. Subsequently he proceeded north, and after various movements, it seems that he was selected, of all men in the United States, to go on a delicate mission to Mexico, to be the bearer of the wishes and views of the Republic of the United States, of which we do not know that he is even a citizen, to the republic of Mexico, or from which he had been banished. We speak from information: and if our information is correct, surely nothing could be considered more injudicious, (to use no harder term) than the employment of such a man, upon such a mission to such a people. [United States Gaz.

MORALS IN CALAIS. A writer in the Frontier Journal prescribes the following essential rules for the government of the inhabitants of Calais.

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Journal prescribes the following essential rules for the government of the inhabitants of the Town of Asgusta, qualified to

Calais.
1st. Thou shalt not sell rum. 2d. Thou shalt not sinuggle.

3d. Thou shalt not burn thy buildings for

to cheat thy creditors,
6th. Thou shalt not let thy cows and swine

Treal at once, and will probably send on Mr.

McFarlane's brother."

A correspondent writing from Sharon, says that the stage was broken to atoms, and one horse killed.

A DUTCH LADY'S HEAD-DRESS. A traveller on the continent of Europe, will find few

en head-dresses of the ladies of North Holland. The absurd and expensive fashion is of long standing—many centuries, probably—and the rigid adherence to it at the present day, manifests a reverence for ancient usages which is seldom witnessed by any people.—These massive ornaments are very correctly described by a recent traveller in North Holland, in the following paragraph:

"Yet the heads of these North Holland ladies have filled mine with some crotchets, which won't soon be got rid of. The cost of the garniture is very great; but that is a matter for every gentlewoman to settle with her banker or her private purse. The misery of it, it seems to me, must be terrible; unless the wearer be charmed against headaches. We laugh at our grandmothers and their powder, but that can hardly have been so oppressive as these tires (in every sense of the word.)—A thick and deep plate of elastic gold clips the back of the head; widening at the sides, where it terminates, above each cheek, by an ornament the size of a moderate waist-buckle connected with the plate by a hinge and covered with filagree. A wide band of the same prefal crosses the forrhead; and over these tires (in every head; and over these and genuine preparation! More home to fail and genuine preparation!

The original man preparation is certainly the meating the fail and genuine pre

spairing invalid, the victim of an obstinate cough, or linguistic, and more unhealthy thing can hardly be conceived than this head-dress."

It is the ambition of a North Holland girl to provide herself by her own labors, with the costly head-dress of the country, before she worships at the altar of Hymen.

[Boston Journal.

AN OLD FASHION. Thirty years ago, when]

Barring invalid, the victim of an obstinate cough, or linguistics, seriele by the use of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and pass by the thousand worthless nostrams that are got up to earlic their ignorant and miserly proprietors.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is put up in square bottles, enveloped with a handsome steel engraving, bearing the signature of Dr. H. Swayne's. For sale wholesale and retail by COFREN & BLATCH-road, Druggist, Series in Taylor, and Druggist, Agents for Augusta; H. Smith & Co., Gardiner; Durgin & Co., Fortland; Mrs. E. Kidder, Boston.

18

# homeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hernit, sigh d—till woman smile

SPECIAL TOWN MEETING. THE Inhabitants of the Town of Augusta, qualified to I vote in Town Affairs, are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at the Town House, on Wednesday, the 7th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of acting upon the following articles, contained in the warrant, to wit:

1st. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.
2d. To see if the Town will purchase a lot and build a Town House thereon, or do anything relative thereto.

Per order.

DANIEL PIKE, Town Clerk.
Augusta, March 32, 1847.

Thou shalt not gamble; either by billiards, cards, or rolling of balls.

8th. Thou shalt not cheat in weights and measures.

9th. Thou shalt not cheat the hardworking lumbermen for the sake of sending thy sons to college.

10th. Thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's logs.

Goodness! We observe that Mr. Horace W. Warner, has connubialized with Miss Martha Ann Scoles, in Knocks Co. Ohio.

CARRIAGE SHOP TO LET.

THE upper part of Horace Gould's shop, formerly occurred to the repairing at the central and most business part of the Village, those who occupy it will have the most of the repairing and Traveling custom, and is as good a situation as there is in the State. Any one wishing to have a shop of the kind, will find it an object to call and examine for the meselves.

The subscriber would also inform his bigness and has secured the services of Mr. Commun, who is well who was a first rate Horse and Ox Shoer and Blacksmith.

All those who may favor him with their castom, may be assured that he will do his best to give perfect antisfaction, as regards work and price.

Winthrop Village, March 23, 1847.

A BOOK FOR EVERY FARMER. John P. Jewett & Co., 23 Cornhill, Boston

John P. Jewett & Co., 23 Cornhill, Boston

HAVE just published one of the most valuable works for
farmers, ever issued from the Americas press, entitle

THE AMERICAN VETERINARIAN,

OR DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS,
Showing the causes, symptoms, and remedies, and rules for
restoring and preserving heatth, by good manufacturent, with
directions for training and breeding. By S. W. Cole, editor Agricultural department Boaton Cultivator.
Mr. Cole has upent averaly area in compiling and testing
the facts which he now offers to the farmers of this country. He has produced a work of great value to every man
who keeps but a single florae or Cow, but to the practical
farmer its value can hardly be over estimated. The whole
subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animals, is treated
in the most thorough manuser, comprising the florae, Ox,
Cow, Sheep, Hogs, Bogs, Hens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducka,
Birds, Bees, &c. &c. The whole is compressed into one
volume of 288 closely printed pages, with 7 beautiful wood
engravings, firmly bound in leather. To be sold at the low
price of 50 cents, in order to bring it within the means of
every man. No pains or expense have been spared on the
part of the nather or the publishers, to produce a work
worthy a place in every firmer's library.

For sale at the principal book and agricultural etores in
the country.

place in every f.e.ner's inbrary.
For sale at the principal book and agricultural stores in the country.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
BY License from the Hon. W. Ennows, Judge of Probate, in and for the country of Kennebec, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction on the premises, on Saturday the sith day off May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, belonging to the Estate of Sunnsan C. Moutrox, late of Wayne, or so much as will raise the sum of four thousand dollars, including the reversion of the wildow's dower, viz. one Store and the lot on which it stands; one half of thirteen-sixteenths of a Griet Mill; and the Maxim Farm, so called CALES FULLER, Adm'r.
Wayne, March 28, 1847.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the Country of Kennebec, on the last Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

W. LILIAM TABER, Gardism of George H., Enemined at Augusta, within and for the Country of Kennebec, on the last Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

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KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the Country of Kennebec, on the last Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in aid country, on the last Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the foremoun, and slew last the store of the clock in the foremoun, and slew last the store of the fact of the clock in the foremoun, and slew last the store of the fact of the clock in the foremoun, and slew last the store of the fact of the fact of the clock in the foremoun, and slew last the store of the fact of the fact

the last Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

FZRA FISK, Guardian of Charles S. Marshall, minor for allowance:

Onderse, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

when accessary.

A true copy.—Attest,—F. Davis, Register.

KENNEBEC, \*\*\*—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within accessary.

KENNEBEC, \*\*\*—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within accessary.

Kenness to Messra G. C. Child, T. W. & H. R. Smith, S. Leonard & Co., Butter & Safford, Augusta; John O. Page, Hallowell.

Augusta within and for the Count of Frederick and Augusta, March 1, 1847. Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

CATHARINE MOULTON, widow of Sumer C. Mouton, late of Wayne, in said county, deceased, having applied for dower in the real estate, and for an allowance out of the personal estate of anid deceased—

Order of the personal estate of anid at Proprictor's lowest prices, by tail, at Proprictor's lowest prices, by tail, at Propri

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of Albido Coomes, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Eatnte of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

8USAN S. COOMES.

Augusta, February 22, 1847. THE subscribers, occupying the large and commodious Store, No. 4 North's Block, having connected therewith, North's Wharf, in the rear of their Store, are now prepared and will receive, during the season, Merchandise and Produce on storage, to be forwarded, on the most reasonable terms. Those shipping Goods to our cape or leaving them with us to be forwarded, may rely on ha ving their orders promptly attended to at reasonable charges

J. & E. DAVIS & CO.

Augusta, March 23d, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of RuFus MAXYIELD, late of China, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having domands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to STEPHEN JONES.

China, March 20, 1847.

THE HORTICULTURIST,
And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste,

Edited by A. J. Downing, Esq.

MARCH, CONTAINS:—I. Hints on Planting

And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste,

Betted by A. J. Downing, Esq.

No. 1X, FOR MARCH, CONTAINS:—I. Hints on Planting
Trees in Towns and Villages—II. American Vineyards—
III. Notes on Propagating Trees and Shrubs by Cuttings
of the Roots—IV. The Bizarre Orange—V. Notes on the
Market Gardening of New Jersey—VI. Apples in Vormont
—VII. Cultivation of Roses—VIII. On Transplanting
Large Trees—IX. Quince Stocks for Pears—X. Design for
a Cottage Villa—XI. The Twenty Best Pears—XII. The
Heathcot Pear and Cherry Plum—XIII. Description of
some new or rare Hardy Shrubs—XIV. Hints on Pruning
Apple Orchards—XV. Review of Column's Earopean
Agricultural Tour—XVI. Foreign Notices: Smee on the
Potato Plant—Winter Gardens of Berlin; Japanese Taste
in Aboriculture; Gardens of Tarkey; Descriptions of new
Plants, &c. &c.—XVII. Domestic Notices: Horticultural
Notes; Letter from Mr. Longworth; Superb Collection of
Camellias; Treatment of Orange Trees in Pots; History
of the Tyson Pear; Culture of Grapes at the South; The
Locast; Culture of Oxalis Bowii; Climbing Roses; Parlor
Plants in Winter; Treatment of Caraations; Retrospective
Criticism; The Arbor Vite; Grapes in Vineries; The
American Holly; Scarce Plants—XVIII. Massachusetts
Horticultural Society.

Exegavings—Design for a Cottage Villa; Frontispiece
—The Bizarre Orange—The Cherry Plum—The Heathcot
Pears—Deuttin scabra—The Double Crimson Currant—
Spirzea douglasii—The Two-winged Silver Bell.

Notices of the Press.

blants, plea, sore eyes and throat, burned and cutaneous humors and eruptions of the skin, fresh wounds, chaiped and between, the such of the skin, fresh wounds, chaiped and the skin, these wounds, chaiped and the skin, discussed the skin, the skin would of the skin, fresh wounds, chaiped and to the skin, these wounds, chaiped and to the skin, the such of the skin, fresh wounds, chaiped and to the skin, the such of the skin, fresh wounds, chaiped and to the skin, the such of the skin, fresh wounds, chaiped and the sex of the sex of the sex of the sex of the su

Spirms doughail—The Two-winged Silver Bell.

Notices of the Press.

The Editor of this attractive journal has earned a wide renown by his elegant and most useful works ou Landscape Gardening. Cottage Architecture, and Pomology. As an original and accomplished author in these attractive and popular pursuits, he has no rival since the death of the indafatigable Loudon; and his merits have been acknowledged by marks of high consideration from some of the crowned heads of the Old World.—Silliman's Journal.

This magazine is printed and illustrated in beautiful style, at albany. As to its character is other respects, it is sufficient to say that it is conducted by A. J. Dowsho, the most distinguished writer in the Union on all topics contend to the other profit—Montreal Gazette.

We strongly recommer.—Ginehant Gazette.

Every one at all ambitious of keeping up with the improvements of the day, in gardening, should subscribe for this Journal.—New Oricens Com. Times.

We have found much pleasure in assuring ourselves of just what we anticipated of the work is uuch hands, a desideratum for the advances in the subject of the work is chiefly to be devoted. No person, perhaps, combines mere harmoniously the scientific and the practical than the originator of this work.—N. F. Evengeliat.

The Publisher respectfully gives notice that The Horstiture generally, as well as on Cottage Architecture, Ornamental Gardening, etc., have given the work a very high character. The list of contributors include the first horticulture generally, as well as on Cottage Architecture, Ornamental Gardening, etc., have given the work a very high character. The list of contributors included the first horticulturies and practical cultivators in the first horticulture generally, as well as on Cottage Architecture, Ornamental Gardening, etc., have given the work a very high character. The list of contributors included the first horticulturies and practical cultivators in the first horticular discussions—Gengines for contended to the case of the coun

THIS is to give notice that George A. Willia, a young man of about 16 years of age, bound to me by the Overseers of the Poor of Belgrade, left me without my consent or knowledge; I hereby forbid any person from harboring or treating that out my accommon the property of the part of

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

ITHE subscriber wishes to hire an active, industrious, and capable married man, with a small family, to carry on his tirm near Wisthrop Village, to whom good washes a 10 metal of the farm and th

FLAGG'S LINE OF PACKETS Will, run between AUGUSTA, HALLOWELL, and BOSTON, the present season, as follows:
Behr. GAZELLE, ELISHA SPRINGER, Master, T. R. POOL, G. ADVENT, T. R. POOL, G. SAMUEL BUALS, G. G.

STORAGE & WHARFAGE.

HAVILAND & TUTTLE'S

WATER WHEEL.

The subscribers have lately received a patent for their receive orders for the arious sizes required for manufacturing purposes. This wheel, which is constructed for the best application of water, will run equally well under water, and from its simplicity will be found to be the most valuable wheel is use. It is not subject to the inconveniences incident to many other wheels, with ice, but may be used at all acasons of the year. By means of an attached regulator this wheel will so control the vent as to use to the best possible advantage, the amount of water, whether the quantity available be a spring freshet or a summer drought, and will operate precisely as well as if it was originally intended for the existing state of water while the wheel is in motion. It will be seen at once that this wheel possenses every requisite for a tide mill, or any mill situated on a stream which is irregular in its head or amount of water.

This wheel is rapidly finding favor with mill wrights and Florg's wheef, Augusta, the steam up and down the river when necessary.

Refer to linduce, Hamlen & Co., A. A. Bitturs, Henous William and the steam of the steam

Any information relative to this wagusta, or of B. F. CHANDLER, Patent Agent, Augusta, or WEBBER & HAVILAND, Manufactur Wat Slif EBEN'R TUTTLE, Cansan.

SEED! SEED! HERDS GRASS and CLOVER SEED of the new crop and of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail.

11 and of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail by
D. WOOD WARD, JR., No. 4 Arch Rew.
Augusts, March 7, 1847. SEED, SEED, SEED.

HERDS GRASS and CLOVER SEED of the new cross and of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail at the Green Store, by BUTLER & SAFFORD.

Augusta, March 1, 1847.

OIL, OIL. At the Family Oil Store of COTHEN & BLATCHFORD, can be found superior Oil at the lowest prices.

SEARS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT—a large supply just received by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

RENCH DEPILATORY for removing superfluous hair. It will not injure the most delicate skin. All who use it speak in high terms, of its magical effects. For sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD, at No. 9, Bridge's Block, Water-street, Augusts. SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE in the town of Readfield, about eight miles from Augusta, on
the county road leading from the Capital to
for good land, well watered; a new barn well fluished, 25 fret by 31, and house, 18 by 24, with a good well
of water. Any one wishing to purchase will call on the
subscriber near the premises. Terms liberal.

Readfield, March 1, 1847.

Readfield, March 1, 1847. FARM FOR SALE,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED on the West
side of the Penobscot River, three miles below the city of Bangor, and two miles above Hempdon village, containing 100 acres land, suitably divided into mowing, tillable, pasture, and about 40 acres young growth
and land.

Bangor, March 4, 1847.

Bangor, March 4, 1847.

FFATHERS. Superior live goese and common feathers, warranted fresh and good, at the crockery store three doors north of Granite Bank.

42 R. PARTRIDGE.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTH constantly for sale by HALLETT & COLBURN. 39 CAST STEEL HOES, SPADES and SHOVELS, of auperior quality and finish, manufactured by B. STACKPOLE & Co., and sold wholesale and retail by
Auguste, Jan. JONAS G. HOLCOMB, Ag't.

TOR sale by S. PAGE & CO.—BROMA is a combina-tion of the Cocoa Nur with other ingredients, inno-cent, strengthening and agreeable, both to invalids, and to persons in health. It is highly recommended by Dr. War-ren and other eminent Physicians of Boston, as being very useful to invalids, and to persons recovering from disease, and also good nourishment for children.

THE subscriber has been appointed agent of the Hot-yoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Sa-lem, Mass., and is prepared to receive applications at his office.

BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER.

Augusta, January 1, 1846. NDIAN DYSPEPTIC BITTERS. This valuable medi-cine is for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD, Feb. 1. 3m5

PURIFY THE BLOOD! COODWIN'S Indian Vegetable and Sartaparilla Bit-ters, for the cure of jaundice, dyspepsia, coativeness, billious and liver complaint, indegestion, drowsiness, head-ache, cutaneous and scrottious diseases, all impurities of

Prepared only by GEO. U. GOODWIN, A. C. B. Branch, Boaton.
Sold by J. E. Ladd and Emen Fuller, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; A. T. Perkins and C. P. Branch, Gardiner; W. m. Dyer, Waterville, Stanley & Prince, Winthrop, M. C. Moulton, Wayne; J. Allen, Chesterville; George Calden and G. Gage, Witton; J. Bean and D. Wood, Emst Wilton; J. W. Perkins, Farmington; Thomas Caswell, Farmington Falls; Blunding & Dyer, New Sharon; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; F. Spencer, Readfield Corner; and by agents generally throughout the State.

J. E. LADD, Wholesale agent, Augusta.
July 1st, 1846.

J. E. LADD, Druggist and Apothecary, Corner of Water
Street and Market Square, Augusta,
K EEPS constantly on hand a Splendid Assortment o
Medicines, Patent Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Perfumery, Points, Dye Stuffs, Window Glas,
Fancy Acticles, Apothecaries' Glass Ware, Choice Groceries, Otlo, 4c. 4c. 6 Yeb. 9, 1847.

For \$2.75 and \$3.00.

COLAR STAND LAMPS that will give as much light, burning whale oil) with one half the expense, os six Common Lamps, burning sperm oil, for sale by R. PARTRIDGE. Augusta, January 25, 1847.

OATS AND BEANS WANTED. 3,000 BUSHELS good cate and 500 bushels pea beans for which cush and the highest prices will be

SPERM and MOULD CANDLES for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

RICHARDSON'S BITTERS, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. DR. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Sersoparil dozen or wingle bottle, at the proprietor's prices, by Feb'y 16, 1847.

Superior BLACK WRITING INK, for sale by the gallon, dozen or single bottle, by J. E. LADD. JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of the above Lead, which is secremed equal, or superior in quality to any in market, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

COODING & GAARA.

Lamp, Chandelie and Girandele Manufacturers, No. 12, Haukins Street, Boston.

The subscriber will receive orders for all kinds of solar, manufactured in the meat workmanlike manner and at the shortest notice. Chandeliers, for halls, public buildings and churches, from 2, 3, 4, to any number of lights desired, and of the most approved patterns. Old lamps of every description altered to solar, rebroined, and finished in er molution altered to solar, rebroined, and finished in er molution altered to solar, rebroined, and finished in er molutions altered to solar, rebroined, and finished in er molutions.

Orders for brass, copper, composition, and size castings executed at whort notice.

Auguste, Oct., '45.

41 Ag't for manufacturers,

NEW DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FRUIT, and a variesy of FANCY GOODS, last received and for rate low for cam or country produce, by GEO. F. COOKE, opposite the Franklin House.

Augusta, Nov. 10, 1046.

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER,
WARRANTED Genuise, constantly for sale by
Feb. 2.

POLISHING POWDERS. The American Metalic Lustre will clean and polish brase or other notals its best
and essient of anything yet offered. No pay if not so. For
eale by

49

ANALYMETT.

Sleep, duteous child," the angel said, "And I will watch for thee!" Sweet slumber like a blessing fell Upon the daughter's face; The angel smiled, and touched her not,

But gently took her place; and oh, so full of human love Those pitying eyes did shine, The angel-guest half mortal seeme erer half divine.

Like rays of light the sleeper's locks In warm loose curls were three Like rays of light the angel's hai Disselving into pearl; A something in that angel's face

med sister to the girl! The mortal and immortal each Reflecting each were seen; The earthly and the spiritual, With Death's pale face between

O human love what strength like thine? From thee those prayers arise Which, entering into Paradise,

The dawn looked through the casement cold-A wintry dawn of gloom, And sadder showed the curtain'd bed-

The still and sickly room:
"My daughter!—art thou here, my child?
Oh, haste thee, love, come nigh,
That I may see once more thy face, And bless thee, ere I die!

"If ever I were harsh to thee, Forgive me now," she cried; When most I seemed to chide: Now bend and kiss thy mother's lips, And for her spirit pray!

The angel kissed her; and her soul Passed blissfully away! A sudden start!-what dream, what sound

The alumbering girl alarms?
She wakes—she sees her mother dead Within the angel's arms! She wakes-she springs with wild embrace-But nothing there appears,

Except her mother's sweet, dead face—
Her own convulsive tears.

## The Storn-Teller.

OLD MR. SYLVESTER. THE HARD-HEARTED LANDLORD. BY KATE.

There are some anomalies in nature, and a generous landlord may be reckoned as one, most certainly. Old Mr. Sylvester owned several houses, and a terrible cough always rang in the ears of his tenants on rent-day, with an ominous sound. A cough cannot well be written, but was something after this fashion-"Ugh! ugh!!! This climbing work is too tough for me. Ugh! ugh!! ugh!!! Can't do it much more, especially in cold weather. Strange, people don't keep their doors shut such weather as this. There goes the outside door again! slam!!! Another hinge wanting by to-morrow. Ugh! ugh!! ugh!!!"

Just as Mr. Sylvester finished his soliloquy, he stopped at the first door on the third floor of a house of which he chanced to be owner, to recover breath after his toilsome ascent. "Getting up stairs" is said to be hard work for some people, putting them not only out of breath, but temper. Either case is bad enough-but such a conjunction of circumstances must be particularly unfortunate. As he was about to rap, he overheard a part room he was intending to visit. That he was an intentional eves-dropper we are not prepared to say, but one thing is certain-he, like many others in the same business, heard

no good of himself.

His attention, however, we may say was first roused by the frequent repetition of his name, with which the speakers seemed a little too familiar in his estimation, and he therefore waited for an intermission sufficiently long to admit of his rap being heard distinctly. The conversation ran somewhat

"Well, Helen, I'm sorry for it: this is rent day, and I have got the money for Mr. Sylvester, but if you are willing, I had rather get the doctor and buy some medicine for

"No, William, he is said to be a hard landlord, and if you should fail of paying him when he calls, he may use harsh language, and I can't bear that; I can endure pain bet-

"But, he is a man, Helen. He has human feelings. He has no wife it is true, but he can't see you suffer and rob me of the means of relieving you."

"Well-we had better wait; if he has the heart to take all, it is his due, and we must not complain." "But it seems too hard; I have always paid

up when rent was due, and he can't refuse to trust me once. You may be better in a few days, and then I shall be able to make all right. Do let me go. He will be here soon, and then it will be too late. Do, say I may o, Helen."
"No, William— I am better now. Don't

feel so. If we are poor we must be honestand I can't bear to subject you to useless ex-

which adds to your comfort? I can bear to be poor, and God knows I mean to be honest, but see to you"-a loud rap interrupted him, and going to the door, Cavendish stood face to face with the very man of whom he had been talking.

"Good morning, sir," said Mr. Sylvester "good morning, madam. This is a bad day, very--Ugh! ugh!! Men of business are forced to be out though, more or less. Rent day comes now and then, or I presume I should be forgotten. Ugh! ugh!! ugh!!!"

"I was just telling my wife that"-"Yes-I expected you would be out. But she is very prompt to pay in your absence."
"But this time I was thinking perhaps it

"Be best for you to stay. Well, I'm glad you did. I would like to know whether you ntend to remain another year."

"I have not thought of moving, but perhaps you may choose to get another tenant. No sir-no sir. You are always ready to pay, and its poor policy to change a good tennt when it can be helped."

"I was about to ask you-To reduce the rent, ha! Not a penny. Taxes are high, and rents low. I was about making arrangements to raise a few dollars."

Poor Cavendish cast a glance of hopeless agony at his wife who sat pillowed in her chair. The tears were coursing down her cheeks drop by drop, but, lest she should attract her husband's attention, she did not wipe them away. There they lay upon her for her affectionate husband in his

hard heart, and such things are not soluble in water. If tears would melt them, there was but the precurser of better things. Rewater. If tears would melt them, there would be less of suffering in this same world of ours, as thousands can testify. To ask a favor of one who has the reputation of penuriousness, or to be under obligation, however slight, to such a man, is certainly one of the which said as plainly as regions. (Well which said as plainly as regions can take the man are which said as plainly as regions. most grinding ills flesh is heir to. God help the poor when they fall into the sir, I'm all ready."

a villain.

and Mrs. Cavendish whom we have rather deposited them in an old greasy pocket book, unceremoniously introduced. They were poor as we have already shown. Mr. Cavendish was a mechanic, and as such secured sufficient employment. But sickness had borne heavy upon his family. His little ones, one after another had fallen ill and died, and these repeated afflictions had so worn upon with this cough of mine, that the wonder is I his wife's constitution, that he feared for her, think of the rent at all." lest she too should soon follow them. They "A blessing most devoutly to be desired," had been children together, and the love they cherished had grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength. Their pa- in, that I might not be detained. There it is, rents were poor, but this did not prevent them you will find it all correct. Good morning, from training up their families for the duties Mr. Cavendish, good morning ma'am," and he bowed himself out of the room.

Many a poor man, from a mistaken estimate of his own condition, labors to save his ed in the hall, long ere Cavendish had openchildren from the ills, with which he has constantly contended, and thereby entails upon double the amount which he had paid, fell them a heavier burden, as they are thus in-capacitated, from sustaining the more arduous responsibilities which Providence may ing to retain it a moment, lest the temptation throw upon them. When William Caven- to appropriate it to relieve present necessities ter and position in life; and she, when she joined her fate with his, well knew that on ble and retiring, she was content to adorn herself with the ornament of a meek and quiet It was indeed so. The reputed "hard

above the fear of want, until recently, as William had been kept from his work more or less by the sickness of his children. Their death and burial had somewhat embarrassed him, and his wife's feeble health required more delicate attention than he was accustomed to bestow. As he had already said in Mr. Sylvester's hearing, he was at a loss to know what to do. If he paid his rent, it would deprive him of the means for procur-

t;-"I was not intending to ask for a reduction, but would like to postpone paying my rent for a few days. We are rather straitened just now as to means, and as my wife's bealth is very poor, I feel bound to look after her, and see that her wants are supplied." "O, certainly. If a man cumbers himself gain."

with a wife, he certainly ought to provide for "Then you will be willing to wait?" said

Cavendish, his voice betraying his surprise as by shaving and taking advantage of the ne well as pleasure, at this apparent concession. "Why, as to that, I must say, I had rather ot. The fact is, I must collect all I can, and ns you are one of those on whom I depend, I

have counted on your regular payment."

"Well, Mr. Cavendish, I should be happy to oblige you, but really, if you have the money ready, I can't see what difference a few days will make. You can easily earn enough to meet your wants, and nobody be disappointed either. I will go into the next room a moment and see if Mr. Brown is at home, and when I return, I trust you will have concluded to pay me."

Saying this, Mr. Sylvester left the and repaired to that part occupied by Mr. Brown. 'The gleam of hope which had beamed upon Cavendish had vanished, and he sat down by his patient companion; the tears which had been gathering in his manly eyes, mingled with those which already glistened on his wife's pale hands.

might wait as well as not, I am sure, but it the ventur, like, why I shouldn't mind tryin earn enough to meet your necessities."

and he will reward you for your honest per- trade." formance of duty."

"Duty! Helen! 'Tis not a whit better than downright robbery, to exact it of me, and you in such a condition! Were he in my quired another. place but for a moment-but no! Thank guise, William. May be the very circum-tinware, mostly lanterns-" stances which you so much lament will prove "You don't sell lanterns for the best. I'm rich, and wish for nothing ric citizen enquiringly. when you are with me. And yet to see you

thus is painful. Dear husband, let Mr. Sylvester do as he will. I am comfortable, and to-morrow it may be in your power to do all you wish, or even more."
"To-morrow, Helen! It is to-day, now. that you are ill. If to-morrow brings us good fortune, 'twill be time enough to pay

rent,—but no! he is not man enough to feel, and I had rather starve than to be indebted to "No harsh names, William. If he is hardhearted, we should pity him. He knows not

the luxury of doing good, else he would need but little persuasion. But hark! is not that his cough? He is coming, I am sure."

I wenty dollars were immediately collected and given to the landlord, as an earnest of their seriousness, and the party broke up to

who chanced to be in, and after the usual greetings of the day, made known his errand. He need not have done that, however, for the periodical appearance of a landlord is not often attributed to an excess of friendly interest by a tenant. In making out Brown's receipts, he remarked that since his hand was in he might as well write the same for Mr. Caven-dish; it would save trouble, as his wife ap-was standing in front of his house as the yan-

peared quite feeble. A remark, bordering so much on the sympathetic, had never before fullen from Mr. Sylvester's lips in the presence of one of his tenants, and it naturally afforded some surprise, as well as occasion for conversation when he had gone. As a man, they knew but little of him. As a landlord he was exacting to a penny. If application was ever made for a reduction of rent, he would immediately increase the same, in order, as he said, to let people know when they were well off. But hard and stern as he was, his actions were hopes of apparently watched. If a tenant really desympathy, it was sure to be manifestent embarrassment. Mr. Sylvester was ed in some way, but always through some un-blind either, but he was said to have a known person, so that in the end that which loaded with them only the day before.

Without venturing anhands of an unfeeling landlord. Nature may have designed him to be a man, but custom abrogates her laws, and transforms him into Continuing the pause we have already made it dollar by dollar, carefully turning over long enough for ordinary persons to recover breath, we will give a brief history of Mr. took up his hat and cane, and prepared to leave the room.
"You have forgotten the receipt, Mr. Syl-

vester," said Cavendish."

"Ugh, ugh, ugh-Yes, so I did!-I have so

"Let me see, yes, I wrote it before I came

The echo of the old man's cough had ceas dish offered his heart and hand to Helen, he should prove too strong. As he was about to knew that she was familiar with his charac- leave the room, his wife, who had read the

"William, it is yours. The promise is ful her depended in a great measure the happi-filled; good has come of seeing evil. Thank ness as well as success of his fortune. Hum- God, you are saved from the pinchings of

spirit. Her husband's heart was her throne, landlord" was the kind friend who had so and she wished for none other.

By industry and economy, they had kept though heretofore his identity was unknown. [From the Frederick Examiner.]

### THE YANKEE PEDLAR. BY FRED MAYLAND.

In the fall of 18-, on my way from New York to Washington, I stopped for a couple to require,—and yet to ask a favor of such a man, was more than he could resolve upon.

To resume the conversation when we left to require the require to ask a favor of such a man, was more than he could resolve upon.

To resume the conversation when we left to require the require the require the requirement of the fistedness in money matters. As the conversation was carried on in a pretty loud key, I may as well let the actors speak for themselves. "Close, did you say?" remarked one, "why you might as well try to fish a dollar out of the ocean as to get fairness out of him in a bar-

"A perfect skinflint!" uttered a little dia satisfied looking fellow. "I knew him when he wasn't worth a dollar, and now he counts thousands where I do hundreds, and all made cessities of others. Oh! he's a sharper." "True," said another, "he's the keenest fel

low I ever knew. Look how he did Smith in that house and lot business-and, Smith, no "I have always endeavored to be punctual, and for that reason, ventured to hope that "There's no mistake about D———s bein slow at a bargain. A man should rise early

> "He would out yankee yankeedom, and not half try," put in a plethoric individual who seemed to be determined to add his testimony. "I would give ten dollars to have him handsomely taken in," said one of the party. "So would I," repeated two or three.

During the conversation, I had observed at individual with a strongly marked yankee face, who was paying strict attention to the speakers. He was a tin pedlar, and had three wagons loaded with tin lanterns, then in the yard. When they began to talk of giving money to have their neighbor outwitted, he arose and, putting on the yankee pretty strong-

"Gentlemen, I don't know that ere individ ned on his wife's pale hands.
"What a heart! He is less than a man," don't know him—but if you've a mind to subsaid Cavendish, "to grind us so close. He scribe a little grain of something just to pay can't be helped. You must suffer still, and I it. I calculate it might be done. I've hearn must leave you alone, while I endeavor to of such people afore, and I don't know but "Not alone, William. God is with me, in the tradin' line, and it's all in the way of what I might be able to fetch him. I'm most

"Just the dandy, gentlemen," exclaimed one of the party, "just the ticket for soup." "You're in the trading line, are you?" en

"Yes, gentlemen-tradin's my occupation Heaven, my poor Helen, you are not his for I'm clear from Bangor, way down in tu the even one moment. But if I were rich, and he in want, he should learn the difference." thing. In the summer I stay tu hum and help "Heaven sometimes sends blessings in dis-

"You don't sell lanterns?" said the plethe "I'd like to know if I haint got two hu

red of them it my wagon in the yard."
"Oh! you have, eh! Well, you're the very nan we want."

"Yes," said the yankee. "We will make a purse of twenty dollar for you, if you will bamboozle our friend D."

"I shouldn't wonder if I could strike a trade with him."

"When will you do it?" "I calculate it can be done to-morrow."

"Very well-if you succeed, the money i Twenty dollars were immediately collected their seriousness, and the party broke up to And true enough, Mr. Sylvester rapped a meet the next evening. On the following moment after. He had called on Mr. Brown who chanced to be in, and after the usual a shrewd, intelligent fellow, put on a genteel

> kee approached. "Sir," said the latter, "will you be go nough to inform me how far it is to New

"Two miles, sir," replied D-"And how far is it to New York?" "About forty miles, I suppose, by stage."
"Are there any tin smiths in New Bru vick?" continued the yankee. "Why yes, there are two or three a

"I am sorry they are so small-I was hopes of being able to fill an order there which our house has received for lanterns," "Lanterns?" said the old fellow,

Sage, Donnelly & Co?"

age, Donnelly & Co?"
"I can't say that I've heard of that firm,

"How many lanterns do you want," inquir- ate larceny." ed old D-s. "Three hundred will do."

"What do you pay a hundred?" The yankee stated the sum considerably

ver the marketable value of the article. "Do you wish them delivered in Philadel-

"Add another dollar to the hundred, and I will furnish them for you," said the sharper. "Agreed," said the yankee,-"now, when away the tears; "go like a man over to Sterritt an you procure them?"

further; I will pay you for them on my return."

A little of the soothing system operated upon the Judge as such things usually do; his size, make and quality of the article, all of extreme mortification was finally subdued, which served to impress old D—s with the legitimacy of the transaction, the yankee returned to town, put on his clothes, and ty in settling with him—for aside from the otherwise altered his appearance, so that he fact that the Judge's integrity was unqueswas fully prepared to superintend the sale of his own lanterns when the old skinflint arrived. had been played. The Judge took his seat in In due time old D——s reached the tavern, and after much screwing and jewing, the bar-

been observed all this time on the faces of six Several days passed away, and the business or eight of the bystanders, but nothing was of the court was drawing towards a close said. The yankee got a full price for his lan- when one morning a rough-looking sort of a terns, pocketed his 20 dollars, and that night customer was arraigned on a charge of stealstarted homeward.

the tin-ware delivered.

Old D-s waited all the next day, and the next day, and the following one, and two more, but the Philadelphia merchant came not. At length the lanterns grew bateful in the old man's sight, and with a dozen round oaths, reflecting severely upon the mercantile community in general, the tin-ware was put into the garret. The joke got wind, and soon every body knew it, and from that day forth the miser was known by the cognomen of "Old Lantern." Many years afterwards the old man died, and the handbill that announced the sale of his effects, contained the following

"Also, at the same time and place, three hundred Lanterns, almost as good as new, which will be sold at a bargain."

#### [From the Cincinnati News.] PRACTICAL JOKES. AND BAD LIQUOR.

It is a well known fact that oftentimes both those jokes which are called "practical," and that liquor which is termed "bad," have been productive of exceedingly evil consequences; but whether the liquor or the joke has done the most mischief, we are not called upon just now to determine. We propose to make mention of an affair where bad liquors and a practical joke were productive of the very best consequences imaginable.

Many years ago, while the state of Georgia was yet in its infancy, an eccentric creature named Bnown was one of its Circuit Judges. He was a man of considerable ability, of in- stole all Sterritt's spoons. Release the prisflexible integrity, and much beloved and re- oner, Mr. Sheriff. 1 adjourn the court." spected by all the legal profession; but he had one common fault. His social qualities would opening the court, to get "comfortably corned," "come the strap-game" over a native. The

his wife—a model of a woman in her way— Judge, the quarter under this strap?" in the old fashioned, but strong "carryall," he "What!" interrupted the dignified functionajourneyed some forty miles, and reached a village where "court" was to be opened the next day. It was along in the evening of Sunday that he arrived at the place and took up quarters with a relation of his "better half," by whom the presence of the official dignitary was along in the evening of such thing," said the Justice. "I'll go you a dollar on it," said the prisoner. "Agreed!" exclaimed "the Bench." With accustomed dignitary was considered a singular honor.

After supper, Judge Brown strolled over to the only tavern in the town, where he found tonished Shallow, "I wouldn't ha' believed it many friends called to the place, like himself, if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes! There on important professional business, and who is your dollar; and you are fined five dollars

were properly glad to meet him.
"Gentlemen," said the Judge, "'tis quite a ong time since we have enjoyed a glass to- countenance of the discomfitted gambler regether-let us take a drink all round. Of quired no additional evidence to testify his course, Sterritt, (addressing the landlord,) appreciation of "the suck." [Knickerbocker. you have better liquor than you had the last time we were here?-the stuff you had then was not fit to give a dog."

Sterritt, who had charge of the house, pretended that every thing was right, and so they went to work. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon a drinking bout in a country tavern-it his temporary home. About the time he was leaving, however, some younger barristers, fond of a "practical," and not much afraid of what to do Uncle Eb did'nt know. Well he of Sterritt to the Judge's coat pocket.

It was eight o'clock of Monday morning that the Judge rose. Having indulged in the process of ablution and abstertion, and partaken of a cheerful and refreshing breakfast, he went to his room to prepare himself for

frolic of last night."

"Ah, Judge," said she reproachfully, "you are getting too old: you ought to leave off

"Ah, Polly-what's the use of talking?" It was at this precise instant of time, that the Judge, having put on his over coat, was proceeding, according to his usual custom to give his wife a parting kiss, that he hap pened, in thrusting his hand into his pocket, to lay hold of Sterritt's spoons. He jerked them out. With an expression of horror almost indescribable he exclaimed—

"My God! Polly!"
"What on earth's the matter, Judge?" "Just look at these spoons!"

"Get them? Don't you see the initials them?"-extending them towards her-"] "Stole them, Judge?"

"Yes, stole them."
"My dear husband, it can't be possible

"Good Heavens! how could it happen?" "I know very well, Polly. I was very drunk when I came home, wasn't 1?" "Why, Judge, you know your old habit

"From Sterrit, over there-his name is

when you get among those lawyers."
"But was I very drunk?"
"Yes, you was."
"Was I remarkably drunk when I got me. Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes," added the other carelessly, "we have a heavy order, and I was told that the article could be had in New Brunswick."

"You are from Philadelphia, then?"

"Yes, we do business there. You have "Yes, we do business there. You have probably heard of our firm—Hype, Cook, always thought that something bad would happen to me—that I should do something "I can't say that I've heard of that firm, but there appears to be a good many of you."

"Oh yes, it is a large house."

"I can't say that I've heard of that firm, but there appears to be a good many of you."

could be mean enough to be guilty of deliber-

"But there may be some mistake, Judge?" "No mistake, Polly. I know very well how it all come about. That fellow Sterritt keeps the meanest sort of liquor, and always did-liquor mean enough to make a man do any sort of a mean thing. I have always said it was mean enough to make a man steal, and now I have a practical illustration of the fact!" -and the old man burst into tears. "Don't be a child," said his wife, wiping

-tell him it was a little bit of a frolic-pass "In two days."

"All right. I must go on some ten miles nobody will ever think of it again."

gain was struck—the money paid down and wandered from the business before him. There was a lack of the sense and intelligence A broad grin of satisfaction might have that usually characterised his proceedings. ing. After the clerk had read the indictment to him, he put the usual question:

"Guilty or not guilty?"
"Guilty—but drunk," answered the pris-

"What's that plea?" exclaimed the Judge who was half dozing on the bench. "He pleads guilty, but says he was drunk,

replied the clerk. "What's the charge against the man?" "He is indicted for grand larceny." "What's the case?"

"May it please your honor," said the pros ecuting attorney, "the man is regularly in-dicted for stealing a large sum from the Columbus Hotel." "He is, hey? and he pleads"-

"He pleads guilty, but drunk." The Judge was now fully aroused. "Guilty, but drunk! that is a most extraordinary plea. Young man, you are certain you

were drunk?" "Yes, sir." "Where did you get your liquor?" "At Sterritt's."

"D'ye get none no where else?" "Not a drop, sir." "You got drunk on his liquor, and after vards stole his money?"

"Yes, sir." "Mr. Prosecutor," said the Judge, "do me the favor to enter a nolle prosequi in that man's case. That liquor of Sterrtt's is mean enough to make a man do anything dirty. I got drunk on it the other day myself, and

A good 'un. A notorious scamp was brought lead him, despite his judgment, into frequent not long since before an Onondaga Justice of excesses. In travelling the circuit, it was his the Peace, charged with the high misdemeanby means of appliances common upon such portly Justice, wishing to decide understandoccasions. If he couldn't succeed while opera-ting upon his own hook, the members of the of his skill. "The party" instantly produced bar would generally turn in and help him.

It was in the spring of the year. Taking

Of his skin.

a leather strap, gave it a scientific whisk across the bench, and remarked: "You see, for gambling, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided!" The elongated

How HE GOT IT. "Did I ever tell you." said Cuff to us the other day, "how Uncle Eb managed to get a quart of new rum?" On our replying we did not remember, he

proceeded:
"Now you must know that Uncle Eb ha vill quite answer our purpose to state that got entirely out of this (to him) most necessomewhere in the regin of midnight, the Judge wended his very devious way towards his spirits up—that is on the shelf—he didn't the bench, transferred all the silver spoons went to bed dry; and as he couldn't sleep, he lay thinking of it, till he hit upon this plan.

"I want a quart of new rum," said Uncle the duties of the day.

"Well, Polly," said he to his wife, "I feel much better than I expected to feel after that

Rummy looked at it. "Here, I can't take that," said he. "You can't," said Uncle Eb.

"No," says be, "tis tin." "Well, I haint got any other tin." "You can't have the rum then; so hand ver." said Rummy.

Uncle Eb slowly and sorrowfully drew out his decanter of water, which was forthwith emptied into the hogshead, and then walked slowly but exultingly from the store, with a look that said, "I've got it-as well as you." [Ex. paper.

RECRUITING AMONG THE "HOOSIERS." Bradbury's "Sunday News," published at Cincinnati, tells the following pretty cute

A recruiting officer at Indianapolis, who had recently established a station there, had occasion to purchase a load or wood. This was obtained of a tall, gaunt live hoosier, who ambled the wood out of his wagon, tambled the wood out of his wagon, tame into the office for his money.

"Just sign this receipt, sir," said the office anding him a blank form with a duplice

which is required by the department in all cases of disbursing funds.

"Hello! kurnel what's this all about?"

"Nothing but a blank receipt, sir! printed form, sir, required by the War Department,

The Maine Farmer; A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

"Certainly, sir, or you will not get your

Bommer's Method of Haking Manure.

THIS method having besu used for several years in this and other States, its practical utility and great value to every cultivator of the soil is fully established. Hundreds of testimonials of intelligent farmers who have used this method with anaple success, can be procured, who have proved by its effects on their crops, that manure made by this process is superior to the best barn manure. That it can be made in a few days, of any earthy or vegetable substance—that the cost of the ingredients which it will be necessary to purchase will not exceed 25 cents per cord; and that one cord made by the Bommer process is worth at least two cords of compost made in the usual way. The method is divided into two parts. The first part contains the process in all its simplicity. The second part—explanations and analytical developments of the method. Solutions of manure—questions of the highest importance to the farmer.

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1 S. PAGE.



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The Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer; it is the greatest discov-lery of the age, and it will cure more of the "fills of the flesh" than any medicine yet known, and for the cure of rheumatic pains, headache, teethache, colic, &c. &c., it is unrivaled. For sale wholesale and retail at No. 9 Bridge's Block, where country dealers will be supplied at the propri-etor's lowest prices, by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. EXPRESS EXTRA.

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surpasses all the Liniments ever invented. It not only retieves instantly, but actually cures and removes the discases. It is a very simple remedy, yet it does the work
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IT CURES! IT CURES!—It acts like a charm—restoring
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F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

The undersigned in familier with Boston, April 27, 1846.—The undersigned is familier with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster to manufacture truscop, the

price 50c. per bottle, for sale by blatchford. TO THE AFFLICTED.

Peb. 1. This clegant rem

DODGE's VERBENIAN CANDY. This elegant rem

dely is for sale at Coyasu & Blanconyono's Dru
Stors. The candy is an excellent expectorant, and costains a small quantity of Lobelia. Dealers supplied at pro
Sm8

AT my Shop on Commercial street back of the Granite
AT my Shop on Commercial street back of the Granite
Also a large number of Horse Carts and Cart Wheels,
Double Horse and Light Wagon Wheels, all made of good
stock, and put together as well as usual. Repairing doub
with nestness and dispatch. My sincere thanks for all
past fivors. Gentlemen please call.

H. D. BUCK.

Augusta, March, 1847.

J. E. Rolfe, Eumford,

D. Behinson, R. Vass.
H. E. Soyle, Farmington, J. P. Emerson, Merces,
H. E. Rolfe, Eumford,
J. E. Rolfe, Eumford,
D. Behinson, R. Vass.
D. Behinson, R. Vass.
J. E. Rolfe, Eumford,
D. Behinson, R. Vass.
D. Behinson, R. Vass.
J. E. Rolfe, Eumford,
D. Behinson, R. Vass.
D. Behinson, R. Vas

"Certainly, sir, or you will not get your money."

"Well, now, you can just take that load of wood and go to thunder with it; but I kin tell you, that you don't get my name to any of yure dot-rotted war fixins, nor you don't git any of yure gray short jackets on me."

Saying which, he left in something of a hurry, leaving the wood a donation to the War Department.

MINERAL SPRING.

The proprietors of "Togus Mineral Spring." Hallowell, extensive enlargements and repairs of their buildings, which they projected leat fall, and then announced to the public to be made for accommodation to be able to say that the extensive enlargements accommodation to advanced as to be made for accommodation of visitors, are so advanced as to be made for accommodation of visitors, are so advanced as to be made for accommodation to permanent boarders.

One large home has been put up and finalsed throughout, and is now being furnished entirely with new furniture, a good and commodious stable has been built and the old house much improved by furnishing and alterations, together with another new house 41 feet long, with double ter of steeping rooms which has been erected, and is now in finishing progress, and will be completed early in the spring.

TO INVALIDS.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, DARIEL LOTRIDO, Ja., thea of Leeds, by his deed dated mint day of July, in the year of order legitive much called and twenty-four, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, book 121.

WHEREAS, DARIEL LOTRIDO, Ja., the year of order legitive much called and twenty-four, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, book 121.

WHEREAS, DARIEL LOTRIDO, Ja., the year of order legitive much call the north half of gof gode, book 121.

WHEREAS, DARIEL LOTRIDO, Ja., the year of order legitive not call in the certain tract of land in the ce MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

much improved by furnishing and alterations, together with another new house 41 feet long, with double tier of sleeping rooms which has been erected, and is now in finishing progress, and will be completed early in the spring.

TO INVALIDS.

As the house will not be crowded during the winter months, the price for board and use of the water will be a third less than will be charged after the 1st day of May.

The house has been furnished with Patent Shower Baths, which makes it as convenient for invalids to shower in the winter as in the summer.

All communications of inquiry may be addressed, posting paid, to "Proprietors of Mineral Spring, Hallowell," SMITH C. COX, R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, Jan. 20, 1847.

District Court—Middle District—Kennebec, 1000 SIDERING, the Library 17, 1847.

Hallowell, Jan. 20, 1847.

Highly Important to the Farmers of Maine.

Bommer's Method of Making Manure.

This method having been used for several years in this and other States, its practical utility and great value to every cultivator of the soil is fully established. Hun-

to have the Court coavene under a necessity for an almost immediate adjournment.

For the coavenience of all persons interested in the proceedings of said Court, it has therefore been Ordered in the Court be adjourned directly from the forenoon of Tuesday the sixth day, to Monday the twelfit day of April. All Grand Jurors and Traverse Jurors and all parties and others concerned, will therefore be expected and required to give their attendance on said Monday the twelfit day of April, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, instead of Tuesday the sixth day.

By order of the Judge of said Court.

W. M. STRATTON, Clerk.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery And Photographer's Furnishing Depot, And Photographer's Furnishing Depot.

A WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguer-reotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to the weather. Instruction given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut at; Boston, 75 Court and 38 Hanover ste; Baltimore, 265 Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut and 176 Main st; Suratoga Springu, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpeol, 33 Church st.

THE CHEAPEST FOOD IN USE. for Horses, Cattle and Hogs.

THE subscriber having set up one of Pittel Corn and Cob Mackines, at his Griat Mill in Augusta, is now ready to make corn and cob meal in any quantity, with the greatest dispatch. The public are invited to try this feed; those having done so, stating it to be one third cheaper that clear corn meal.

Augusta, Dec. 15, 1846

3mS

Vegetable Jaundice Elixir. A VALUABLE MEDICINE at all seasons of the year, but especially in the Spring; removing the Jaundice or Billious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the weather—it operates as a mild esthartic, eleaning the atomach and bowels, promoting digestion and reatoring lost appetite, soon producing a healthy action of the whole system. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by T. E. LADD, Apothecary, Water St., Augusta.

Rockingham Mutnal Fire Insurance Company.

THIS office continues to insure dwelling houses, barns, atores, and other buildings; also merchandize and personal property generally, at the usual rates. The amount of Premium Notes, constituting the capital of the company, exceeds \$400,000.

No property considered hazardous is now insured by the Office, and no more than \$3000 is how taken in any one risk. By order of the Directors.

JOS. P. DILLINGHAM, Agent. Augusta, Feb. 20, 1846.

Wonderful Curiosity-American Oil. THIS OIL is obtained from a natural well, in Burkaville, Ky. It is Nature's own remedy, follow Nature and be wise in time, all ye that suffer from sickness and pain. It is excellent for Rheumatiam, Scalda, Colle, Files, Philnist, Deafness, Sprains, Salt Rheum, and all Impurities of the Blood. Pamphiets gratis. The peculiar small to some is pleasant, but it is indescribable. Only ugents for Augustare COFREN & BLATCHFORD, at No. 9, Bridge's Block, Water-street.

J. G. HOLCOMB has removed to No. 3. North's Buildings, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he continues his agency for the sale of P. P. Stemvaluable terms.

WANTED as above, 200 cords each, good merchantable green hard and hemiock wood, for which a fair price will be given in exchange for Goods, or on account, if delivered soon.

Dec. 30

LARGE and well selected supply, of the usual ty, constantly for sale on the most reasonable Augusta, February 2, 1847. TO GRAIN GROWERS. THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue the business of building Pitter Horse Powers and Pitts Machine for Threating and Cleansing Grain, with the nost recent improvements, at their Shop in Winthrop Yillage, a few rode much of the Wooles Factory. Also, the

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Winthrop, May 25, 1846. "To the Victor belongs the Spoils!" A LTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "rope A Las medicines" have been before the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate discusses, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. Sherman's MEDICATED LOZENGES. They are agree from the number of the purpose as the purpose ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture and the various approved TRUSSES, at his old stand, No. 305 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, BOSTON, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and bunishes being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss besidess than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also, Abdominal Supporters for Prolapsau Uteri, Trusses for Prolapsa Aris, Suppensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worm a truss himself or the last twenty-they year, and fitted so many for the at ten years, feels confident in being able to suit all examples of the grave by spiriting blood, consumption and hectic fiver, by their use of health will be an adventure of the provided by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pades; Read's Spiral Truss; Rusdell's do; Saimon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's pattern French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also Trusses for children, of all tize. Marsh's trusse; Dr. Hallie do; Thompson's Ratchet do, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses may be had at this establishment, have safered much from the want of skilfnit, work, and serious documents and the part of the company of the serious described by the subscribed by the subscrib

Sherman's Poor Man's Planter, with a fac simile of his written name on the back—aone others are gasuine, and will do more hurt than good.

When auch men as the Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Onedia Conference, Rev. Sebastian Streeter of Bostos, Rev. Measrs. Dunbar, Hancook, DeForest, Hons. Aaron Clark and B. B. Benrisley, J. Hoxie and D. Fanshaw, Esquand a host of names of like reputation can be brought forward to prove the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and prescribed in their practice, and when such universal approbation follows their use among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the patronage of the public, and will receive it.

Sold in Augusts by J. E. Land, who will supply agents to sell again; and sold by one agent in most of the towns and villages in the State of Maine.

BY RUSSELL EATON, Office over Granite Bank, Water St. Augusts EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

TERMs. One dollar and seventy-five cents per annun AUTHORISED AGENTS.

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